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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Crux in Monopoly Test Poles: Reich Minority

"To achieve public control (of the whole economic system) for the benefit of all is the object of this study."

In words so plain and so few, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney disclosed the intent of President Roosevelt's proposed study of monopolies.

The Senate passed a resolution that would, if concurred in by the House, authorize $500,000 for the inquiry. All of the money is subject to Mr. Roosevelt's direction.

The President has made clear that he attributes continued unemployment to the failure of private enterprise to match the New Deal's public spending with private spending. As in Germany, a Government boom has not yet resulted in the steady gain of business initiative.

Without business initiative, the capitalist system wobbles toward the bread line.

Who Shall Control?

Senator O'Mahoney repeated the familiar paradox of poverty amid plenty, to which Henry George gave such poignant expression 60 years ago in his "Progress and Poverty."

The Senator added:

"The whole economic system has broken down because we have permitted it to be privately controlled for the advantage of those exercising control instead of seeing to it that it is publicly controlled for the benefit of all."

To such a sweeping claim for governmental control of business there naturally were immediate and vocal protests. The monopoly study is only a study, not an authorization for control of business. Its critics oppose it as the entering wedge for more extensive future inroads on private enterprise.

At a time when political use of relief money is being widely criticized, many voices were raised in opposition to giving politics a firmer hold on business.

George H. Davis, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, declared at New York that business must "fight or be regimented."

Socialist Explains

Events for many months in the United States have been dominated by the struggle for power between certain elements of private business and a Federal Government which insists on increasing governmental control.

The "Roosevelt Recession" meanwhile has brought general business indexes down to points near those of five years ago, when the lean-faced, serious President placed his right hand on the Bible as the country watched for results of his promised New Deal.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, New York State Chairman of the Socialist Party, interpreted the Roosevelt depression as due to the President's "utter failure to attain 90 per cent of his major stated objectives."

Dr. Laidler advised Labor to abandon Mr. Roosevelt. The New Deal's monopoly investigation, he implied, will result in half-measures. A national Farmer-Labor Party is Dr. Laidler's proposed spearhead for "fundamental change."

New Deal Audit

From the start of heavy New Deal spending for relief and recovery, many economists held that spending would be justified if it resulted in permanently improved conditions. Last Saturday The Christian Science Monitor assessed the present situation in an "audit of recovery." Results to date were found dubious, and permanent solutions hardly in sight. The monopoly study was seen as a key to future New Deal policy.

Mrs. Charles L. Hulswit, a "woman rebel" against heavy spending, announced a nation-wide campaign to defeat all Senators and Representatives—regardless of party—who vote for the pump-priming bill.

On the more hopeful side of New Deal-Business relations, the New York Stock Exchange and the SEC prepared to meet in round table discussions of mutual problems.

In Atlantic City, C. W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute and of the Engineers' Public Service Company, told the Institute's convention that prospects are brightening for more friendly cooperation between the electric utility industry and the Federal Government.

The Nat Joneses in their modest Memphis bungalow meanwhile turned an electric switch admitting TVA power, and TVA lower rates. It was the first entry into a big city of the Federal Government's "yard-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

China Drafts New Army; Remote Areas Respond

Western China Awakened to Danger as Japanese Extend Invasion—Tokyo Warns Foreign Ships of Navy's Drive Up Yangtze Toward Hankow

SHANGHAI, June 11 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek today ordered an unprecedented conscription of men for the Army, regardless of family, wealth, or influence.

Advices from Hankow said that eventually the conscription would be made general throughout China on a basis of population of the Provinces.

The Generalissimo, it was said, had ordered that it be applied with fairness to the sons of the wealthy as well as to the peasants and coolies who heretofore have borne the major burden.

The order, it was believed, was meant to end existing unfairness, especially evident in Shanghai where hundreds of wealthy young men are carrying on business.

A vanguard of Szechuan Province troops from far Southwestern China arrived in Hankow. It was said to be the first of 100,000 new troops expected from Szechwan.

The vast population of West China was said to be awakening for the first time to the possible peril of a possible Japanese invasion as far as Sian in Shensi Province after the expected fall of Chengchow.

Japanese at Sian would be in a position to cut a flow of munitions from Soviet Russia.

Japan Warns Shippers

SHANGHAI, June 11 (AP)—The Japanese Navy served warning today that it planned to blast its way up the Yantgze River to Hankow, China's Provisional Capital.

All foreign shipping was advised to evacuate a 200-mile zone between Wuhu and Kiukiang in an effort to prevent possible international complications.

Kiukiang is 120 miles down the river from Hankow, and Wuhu is 326 miles from the Provisional Capital.

The only foreign ships now in the Yangtze are British, United States, and French gunboats. United States gunboats are at Nanking, Liukiang, Ichang, and Hankow.

About 40 Japanese gunboats and transports were reported up the river from Wuhu, taking part in the new drive.

They were led by the Izumo,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Relief-in-Politics: Roosevelt Linked to Minnesota 'Purge'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Relief-in-politics continues to dominate the national political scene. Here is the latest incident—the story of Former Representative Victor Christgau of Minnesota.

Mr. Christgau has what is probably a unique distinction: he was discharged in 1934 from a New Deal job in Washington because he was too radical, and discharged this week from a New Deal job in Minnesota because he was too conservative.

At his press conference, President Roosevelt gave curt answers to two pressing questions. Asked by a Minnesota reporter:

"Have you ordered Victor Christgau to quit as Minnesota Relief Administrator?" Mr. Roosevelt replied: "Yep."

Asked: "Can you comment on the causes of the Christgau removal?" Mr. Roosevelt replied: "Nope."

Behind those two monosyllables, hangs one of the most significant and damaging politics-in-relief stories of the season. But first about Mr. Christgau's unique distinction. His removal in Minnesota, it is generally agreed, is because he is too conservative for the Farmer-Labor Administration of that State, under Gov. Elmer Benson. Opponents charge him with playing politics in behalf of Hjalmar Petersen, Governor Benson's rival for the Gubernatorial nomination, who belongs to the Farmer-Labor Party's conservative wing. The Worker's Alliance, a Leftist organization including many relief workers, has been after Mr. Christgau's scalp, with Left-wing Farmer-Laborites, and they have got it.

Back in 1934, Mr. Christgau was no conservative. After having been an important architect of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, he became an Assistant Administrator of AAA. Then came Administrator Chester Davis's memorable "purge" of so-called radicals within the AAA. Out went Mr. Christgau, along with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Everest Again Routs Climbers

DARJEELING, India, June 11 (AP)—Mt. Everest's eternal snows remained inviolate today as bitter weather forced a British expedition to abandon an assault on the world's highest peak.

Word reached here that the mountain-climbing party headed by H. W. Tilman had turned back after battling rains, gales, snow avalanches, and cold.

It was the seventh successive expedition within recent years to attempt unsuccessfully to scale the unconquered peak 29,141 feet above sea level.

It was believed American and German parties attempting to climb nearby Himalayan heights were making fair progress though no word has been received from them recently.

Harlan County at Its Best—and Worst

Wide World

Typical Scenes in Kentucky Coal Mining Region
Upper Left—Miner Testing for Explosive Gas With a Safety Lamp
Upper Right—Berger Coal Mining Camp at Lejunior, Ky., Classified by Visitors as Harlan at Its Worst
Lower—Row of Miners' Houses Owned by the Mary Helen Coal Company, Said to Typify Harlan at Its Best

Harlan Miner
Typical Worker of the Region Dressed for His Work Far Below the Surface of the Earth

Harlan Climax: Government Ends Its Testimony

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 11—The Government's case against Harlan County's coal operators and their hired peace officers is virtually complete.

The prosecution concluded on Friday its reconstruction of the reign of violence which swept through Harlan's valleys during the early months of 1937 when the United Mine Workers attempted to pene-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

British Delay Raid Action To Settle Ships' Registry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—The question of merchant vessels, nominally registered as British but actually belonging to foreigners, has come to the fore again as the result of the continued bombing of British ships by what are believed to be planes of the Spanish Insurgent forces.

This fact is one of those which is responsible for Britain's slowness in taking measures to restrain such attacks.

Since the civil war started a number of mushroom shipping companies have been formed here for the specific purpose of trading with Loyalist ports. Very few of the lines are British-owned, although their ships fly the British flag. There is reason to believe that the capital behind them has to a considerable extent been found by the Spanish Government.

Tightening of Rules Proposed

Some of these ships are undoubtedly engaged in legitimate trade in merchandise not banned under the non-intervention agreement. Others, however, are suspected of carrying mainly munitions, or at any rate smuggling munitions as part of their cargo, even when carrying a neutral observer under the control plan.

Existence of this suspicion has brought into being a school of thought in influential circles here which holds that the rules under which ships obtain British registration ought to be tightened before drastic action is taken against aerial bombing. This section of opinion feels that, though such bombing is entirely contrary to international law, Britain should not act to prevent it until its own hands are clean.

At the same time indignation against the attacks on British vessels is certainly growing among Conservatives as well as the Opposition. Though Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is ostensibly still on a fishing holiday, it can safely be assumed that trout are not the only things he is thinking about.

Indeed, it is now generally agreed that Britain will be forced to do something and do it both soon and alone. It seems improbable that an

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Canadians Honor Women Who Won Right as Persons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 11—Canada today is commemorating the final decision by which women became "persons" in this Dominion.

For it is Women's Day in the Canadian Senate Chamber. Triumphant end of a long, long story, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King is unveiling a tablet that is to hang in the lobby, marking the effort of five courageous and tenacious women to gain equal recognition before the Canadian law.

The colorful drama began in 1913 when that delightful character, Mrs. Emily F. Murphy of Edmonton—

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Intimate Message From Washington

Jack Garner's Political Stock Rises as Conservative Senators Rally Against Assaults of New Deal Elimination Committee

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 11

The New York Herald Tribune said yesterday that 28 Democratic Senators have informed Vice-President Garner that they would support him for President in 1940. That is a difficult assertion to verify, but it reflects a general feeling in Washington. Ever since the Supreme Court fight last year, the frosty-browed, ruddy-cheeked Texan has been the unchallenged leader of the more conservative Democrats in the Senate.

Indeed, for some four years there has been a steady rise in Garner stock, and it has reached a pretty high point. It is an odd situation. During the 1932 campaign, "proper" and conservative people were apt to say that maybe they could see some merit in Franklin Roosevelt as a Presidential candidate, but what a dreadful person this "Cactus Jack" Garner seemed to be!

Today almost the same people have transposed their tune. It is the President who is dreadful, and the Vice-President who is a possible rock of stability. Mr. Garner hasn't done a great deal to deserve his reputation. He has stood pat, saying little. But American history seems to show that if you say little long enough, particularly if you're in a strategic position, the political world will beat a path to your door.

But Mr. Garner has behaved, these past years, with all the acumen he showed through his lifetime of politics. He has faithfully attended Cabinet meetings. He has "gone along" with the Administration decisions, although the day may come when he will claim aloofness as Herbert Hoover and Charles E. Hughes in effect claimed aloofness from the notorious doings of the Harding Cabinet in which they sat.

Always Knows What's Going On

In his Vice-Presidential office, where he continues to arrive at about 7 in the morning, with Mrs. Garner as his secretary, "Cactus Jack" has kept his fingers on almost everything that was going on up on Capitol Hill. His cronies were always dropping in, and they included some very well-informed men. They ranged from out-and-out opposition Democrats to fairly loyal New Deal Senators.

You might say that there was—and is—a Garner Club, a particularly shrewd and homely inner circle of Democratic Senators, mostly Southerners, who all cut their eye teeth long ago. They know all about politics: its rewards and its necessities. They are cynical. They are smooth operators of a patronage system. They are mellow. They talk the same language, have the same diversions, like the same things to eat and drink, and play the same brand of cards.

Now, this Garner Club has its eyes glued on 1940, above all else. Its members are determined to take the National Administration away from Mr. Roosevelt. For the moment, their strategy consists of forming a close phalanx around the Vice-President. They would like to help out such of their number as are being opposed by more zealous New Dealers for renomination. While I would not say that Senators "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina and Walter F. George of Georgia were entirely inmost-circle members of the Garner Club, they are at least members of the same clan. The Garner Club would be willing to help prevent their defeat, or at a minimum resent efforts to unseat them.

The Garner Club has had a large effect in the present session on various roll calls. Its power was felt in the successful drive of the Southern Senators against a wage-hours bill without differentials. It generally gets what it wants in the way of patronage: judgeships and commissionerships and rank-and-file jobs.

But there is 1940, looming ahead; there is the Corcoran-Hopkins-James Roosevelt elimination committee; and so there is the emergence of Garner-for-President talk.

Garner Atmosphere in Large Chunks

This talk has cropped up latterly at two or three big political picnics. You could see the crowd swarming around "Cactus Jack" on the Congressional junket six weeks ago to Charleston, S. C. And when favored politicos and lobbyists and reporters rallied last week end for a hilarious picnic at the de-luxe farm of a Washington realtor, the Garner atmosphere was thick enough to carry away in chunks. It was old, shirt-sleeve, barbecued southern politics. And Cactus Jack was the hero.

But from picnics and even Senatorial pledges, to the Presidential nomination for a Texan who in 1940 will be 71 years, is perhaps a far cry. Possibly, once more, Jack Garner wants to go into the king-making business, only this time with a little more control over the throne. There are several friends of his who might make reasonable nominees, and Jack could sit back and fish and play politics cozily and have a really comfortable time. There is Jesse H. Jones, only five years younger than the Vice-President himself, but a man who somewhat bridges the gap between the New Deal and the Conservatives, and bears no slight reputation as a result of his years at the head of R. F. C.

Then there is Senator Bennett Champ Clark, probably Mr. Garner's favorite Senator, who can cook hog jowl and turnip greens to the Vice-President's exact taste. Senator Clark is a man to watch. And there are numerous others. But this is counting chickens, and the broody old hen, which is American politics, is just settling herself on the nest for a nice long squat.

E. D. C.

Graded Meat Law Demanded By New York City Housewives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—New York City housewives took their hammer and tongs to the local lawmakers here this week and went after the butcher bill situation to get meat-grading legislation that would stop the sale of inferior cuts at superior prices. The roast beef that is "super-special" in one shop may be just "bargain beef" in another and something less than either when it finally reaches the table—an "expensive disappointment"—the women told the City Council's Committee on General Welfare, deliberating a bill for the compulsory grading of meat.

"I tried in 25 shops to get 'prime' beef and couldn't," Mrs. Bert Hendrickson, of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, said. "It is impossible for a woman without facts to spend her money intedlligently."

The housewife's plight had graphic statement from Miss Rose Nelson, spokesman for the 5,000 members of the Progressive Women's Council, a low-income group which is backing the compulsory grading bill "not because we think every butcher is dishonest, but to eliminate the guesswork and chiseling."

"Very often a consumer will think she is going to treat her family to a good steak—until it is on the table," she said. "Her husband is probably displeased, but it isn't the fault of her cooking; it's the fault of the meat she is forced to buy."

Mrs. Rachel Palmer, of the Consumers' Union, said the plan was not an experiment in view of its successful four-year test in Seattle, which had led the National Association of Retail Meat Dealers to urge extension of meat grading to Federal legislation covering interstate commerce.

Others urging the legislation in this huge metropolitan market area are the Consumers' National Federation, Welfare Council, National Institute of Research, and League of Women Voters.

Spokesmen for these found their argument supplemented at the hearing by the Affiliated Restaurateurs, made up of cafeteria and restaurant chains, whose representatives said that the choice of proper meats was a major problem and that grading would be a distinct gain.

The proposed bill is sponsored by the New York City Department of Markets and would apply to sales of beef, mutton and lamb.

Australia Studies Itself by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A large map, eight feet square, on exhibition in Sydney gives the result of four aerial reconnaissance survey expeditions between 1930 and 1937, which covered more than a quarter of the total area of Australia—vast stretches of practically unknown country populated by primitive natives and specked with dry salt lakes and rivers.

Each of these voyages of discovery was initiated and financed by Donald Mackay, with whom were associated Commander Harry T. Bennett, as avigator and surveyor, and Capt. Frank Neale, as pilot.

To distinguish between the investigations of the various expeditions, the map is drawn in sections of four different colors.

Among the results of the 1930 survey was the discovery of a salt lake, 70 miles long and 30 miles broad, named by the Government after Mr. Mackay, in a place where its existence had not hitherto been suspected. Its discovery and the verification of the position in 1933 are said to have been the means of saving the lives of Sir Herbert Gepp and his party, when, utterly lost, and with their plane out of petrol, they made a forced landing some miles to the north. Being by that time on the official maps, the lake gave the pilot his location, which he was able to report by radio.

Another major discovery was that of Lake Amadeus, which had been thought to be 120 miles long, but was, in reality, three distinct lakes, the largest being 58 miles in length. After the positions of other features had been corrected, three landings were made at Ayers Rock, an extraordinary monolith rising 1,100 feet sheer above the Central Australia plateau. This was of rugged stone and measures two miles by one.

During the operations Mr. Mackay kept a relief machine at his base of operations as well as a team of fast camels.

The map-making process consisted in the first place of making strip maps during flight, and then applying corrections by time and distance formula on the return trip of the survey machine to the base.

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Air Regulation: Bill to Set Up Strict Control

Civil Authority Aided by Safety Board Would Be Established

Early Action

Years of Study Prepared Way for Measure Now Before Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Congress is in the act of passing, and the President is expected to approve, one of the least noticed but most important measures of the term: the bill creating the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

After months and even years of careful study, individual leaders in Senate and House and the executive side of Government, have finally evolved a comprehensive bill covering the intensely difficult, but almost equally important, subject of air regulation.

The bill establishes three instrumentalities: a five-man Civil Aeronautics Authority, with each member paid $10,000 a year and serving a six-year term, to exercise general quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial power over aviation as a whole: a single Administrator, paid $12,000 but appointed for an indefinite term, who in effect is to be General Manager of the air lanes which the Government owns; and a three-man Air Safety Board, one of them a pilot of no less than 3,000 hours' flying experience in scheduled air transport, paid $7,500, to make rules and regulations, investigate accidents, and make recommendations to the Authority.

Highly Developed Form

Here the Commission form of regulation has reached its most highly developed form, and the Civil Aeronautics Authority may well be a model for further regulation in other fields as it becomes necessary. The five-member Authority is lifted above the routine of administration, thus following the objectives of the defeated executive reorganization plan. It is quasi-independent, and its members may only be removed by the President for inefficiency, malfeasance, or neglect of duty.

The Administrator, on the other hand, may be removed by the President at any time. So may the Air Safety Board. But both must obviously be on harmonious terms with the semi-independent Authority. Thus a balance of power is created, following the lines desired by students of Government.

These three different instruments created by the bill will take over all the diverse jobs which Government has come to exert in the air. Civil airways and facilities, including charting, lighting, possible building of airports, weather and information service come under the Administrator as General-Manager-of-the-Air. Certificates of public convenience and necessity are required of all air carriers, domestic and foreign, under elaborate codes laid down. Their tariffs and fares are regulated. Mail contracts are controlled by the bill, rates set, and all necessary regulation handled.

Ban on Monopolies

Sweeping attempts are made to avoid air monopolies, and agreements or interlocking directorates are banned. Many types of relationship are forbidden.

Then private aircraft are under supervision, registration and ownership records required, and regulations provided.

Safety regulations are to be set forth elaborately by the Authority, changing from time to time, covering design of planes, their inspection, operation, and air-traffic flight. The Authority is empowered to issue airman certificates, specifying the capacity in which the holders can operate.

Then, in case of accident, the Air Safety Board takes over.

The bill runs to 63 closely printed pages, comprehensively covering all aspects of the problem.

This measure is the result of several bills in Congress. It was agreed upon this week by a representative conference committee, in which the House made a large contribution by restricting the power of the President to control the authority. For months, Representatives Clarence F. Lea (D) of California, and J. W. Wadsworth, (R) of New York, and Senators Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada and Harry Truman (D) of Missouri have been co-operating with executive officials, experts, and others, and much co-ordination work was done by James Roosevelt.

In the Boston Section:

James Roosevelt says, no running for office this year.

Republicans make surprise move in $7,000,000 bond issue program.

Banana's place as big Boston port item described.

Entries in Dedham Dog Show set record.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Advertising Group to Study Recession and Monopolies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 11—The Advertising Federation of America will open its annual convention here tomorrow with consideration of three of the nation's currently most pressing problems headlining a full schedule.

The recession, labor and monopoly, and the problems that arise out of them, are expected by convention officials to attract the attention not only of the convention-goers but of the public as well.

"Advertising Makes Work" will be the theme of the meeting, and it also will be the title of the keynote address Monday noon at the first general session luncheon by George M. Slocum, publisher of the Automotive Daily News and President of the Federation.

Labor Situation

The labor situation will be taken up Tuesday in a symposium by representatives of the most interested groups. Those taking part will be: Donald R. Richberg, now a Washington, D. C., attorney but formerly head of the NRA; Bennett Chapple, vice-president of the American Rolling Mills Company of Middletown, Ohio, and Louis G. Hines, director of organization for the American Federation of Labor.

Another feature of the convention's consideration of the labor problem will be an address by Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labor and now Labor Relations Counselor for the Radio Corporation of America. His subject will be "Labor, Industry and the Public," and it will be his first public address since leaving the Government service.

Monopoly, a subject of particular interest in Detroit because of the recent indictment of the three major automobile manufacturers in a Federal Court for alleged monopolistic practices, will be discussed by Thurman W. Arnold, First Assistant Attorney General of the United States, whose special field it is. He will speak at the Wednesday general luncheon session on "What Is Monopoly?" According to present plans, seated at the table with him will be several figures prominent in the automobile world, among them William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation.

Other speakers on the convention schedule include William J. Cameron, spokesman for the Ford Motor Company, who will address a group of newspaper advertising executives; Roy S. Durstine, President of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, New York advertising agency, whose subject will be "Advertising Must Put on a Good Show"; Alexander Dow, President of the Detroit Edison Company, who will speak on "The Value of Advertising"; Mrs. Bert W. Hendrickson, chairman of the American Home Department of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, who will speak on "Mrs. Consumer in the World of Tomorrow," and the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic radio priest, who will speak on "Religion in Advertising."

As is customary the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association will hold its convention in conjunction with that of the advertising organization.

New officers of the Federation will be chosen Wednesday, in the closing business sessions.

Harlan Case Reaches Climax

(Continued from Page 1)

trate that domain of anti-unionism in force.

Its final witness was Mrs. Marshall Musick, mother of seven children, who told simply, but clearly, the story of the night of Feb. 9, 1937, when the family circle around the fireside was shattered by a hail of bullets which took the life of her son Bennett.

Before she took the stand, the Government attempted to establish the essential connection between the bullets and deputy sheriffs admittedly employed by the coal operators with the testimony of two brothers, Granville and Garrett Sergent. They said they accompanied several deputies on one trip to the Musick house that night, protested when shooting was proposed, and were driven home about half an hour before the shooting took place.

Jennings Musick, another son, who at the time was employed as a miner by the Harlan Central Coal Company, added to the tragic picture only that his employer, C. V. Bennett, permitted him to go to his mother's house after his brother had been killed whereas he previously had been denied this permission on pain of losing his job.

Marshall Musick, head of the family, was a Baptist preacher, who had espoused trade unionism and proved one of the most effective organizers who opened the membership drive in Harlan in January of last year. After escaping from a daylight shooting only nine days before, and having, on Feb. 9, been made apprehensive of trouble by the constant visual attention of several deputies, he had that night boarded a train for Pineville, a near-by town outside Harlan County, which constituted sanctuary for labor organizers in those days. About an hour later the bullets tore into his cottage and he reached Pineville to be told his son was slain.

Portrayal Ends

With this episode, the Government's portrayal of Harlan violence against unionism ends. On Monday, it will put into the record technical facts to establish the basic contention that mining coal in Harlan is a process within the confines of interstate commerce, even though each company involved in the trial sells coal at the mine head.

After that will be a final fillip with evidence of several alleged attempts by defendants to secure perjured testimony in their behalf in this trial. Special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are busy checking unexpected testimony on June 9 of a miner who said he had been approached several times by a man who boasted that "he was the man that had all the money for the Harlan County Coal Operators' Association down here."

The past week has been one of a series of successes for the Government. It got off to a flying start on June 5 with a ruling of Judge Hiram Church Ford admitting into the trial important testimony previously given before the National Labor Board, and a second ruling denying to the defense immunity against arrest by Government agents for the duration of the trial. During the week it scored heavily on the point of conspiracy between operators and deputy sheriffs with the testimony of Clarence Middleton, Harlan farmer, who charged the existence of link between his own brother, Theodore Middleton, then high sheriff of Harlan, with key officials of the Coal Operators' Association and added that one of these operators, Pearl Bassham, had offered to buy his influence against the United Mine Workers.

Surprise Testimony

The Middleton name, one of the most common in Harlan, came up again on June 9 with the surprise declaration of Kelly Fox, miner, that Bill Middleton, cousin to the sheriff, had attempted to buy his testimony in favor of all except two of the defendants. Those two, also members of the Middleton clan, were Merle and Mose Middleton.

It was the fourth week of the trial and the third during which the Government has paraded before a farmer jury here an imposing array of Harlan miners to testify to the abuse, hatred, and violence which was their lot if they dared espouse the union. There have been 128 witnesses.

The last day of presentation added little to the factual evidence, but left in the minds of the jury the unquestionably moving spectacle of a mother telling of the killing of her son by bullets presumably intended for his father.

At the conclusion of her story, Charles I. Dawson, chief defense counsel, questioned her on the arrangement and position of the house and the places where she and her children were sitting when the first bullet crashed into her small home. He did not question the essential facts of her story, which did not attempt to fix responsibility on any individual, and he treated her far more gently than most of her predecessors on the stand. She left the stand one of the only two women witnesses upon whom Mr. Dawson has not attempted to fix personal revenge, drunkenness, or immorality as the real reason for whatever happened.

Brothers Testify

The two Sergent boys testified that on the night of the killing they were picked up at their home by Lee Hubbard, Wash Irwin, and D. Y. Turner, three deputy sheriffs, at about 7:30 o'clock. The fatal shooting took place about 8:30. Lee Hubbard is a defendant. The other two have passed on.

Both related that the car drove up to the Musick home after Mr. Irwin had announced he was going to arrest "Old Man Musick." But on reaching the house, it was testified, a group of persons were seen back of the house and Mr. Irwin proposed that they "shoot the house up." The Sergents said they protested, so the deputies took them home.

Granville Sergent also testified that three or four days later Mr. Irwin met him on the street and said, laughing: "You oughta bin with us. We shot the Musick house all to bits. I hit the door knob and there was a swell flash."

But this testimony was ruled out by Judge Ford on the ground it did not involve any living defendant in the trial.

Garrett Sergent added another bit to the record with a statement that on Feb. 8 Lee Hubbard told him, "We made it so hot for them that they had a hard time getting away."

Feb. 8 was the day that two cars of union organizers were fired on from a Harlan hillside and one of their number wounded in the shoulders.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
Birmingham's Favorite Food Stores
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Carry All Foods
Nationally Advertised
in The Christian Science Monitor

"A STORE NEAR YOU"

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

COTTON WEEK

BURGER'S
Celebrating
NATIONAL COTTON WEEK
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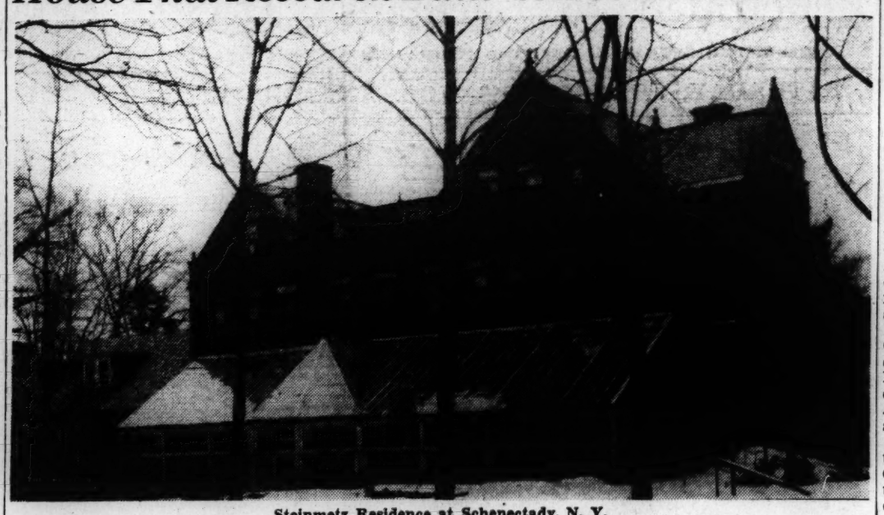
House That Research Built—to Become Museum



Steinmetz Residence at Schenectady, N. Y.
Laboratory Which the Research Expert First Built (at the Rear), the Greenhouse Which Stirred Protests, and the House Which He Erected to Make the Greenhouse a Conservatory

Steinmetz House To Be Museum Under N. Y. State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Sufficient cash and pledges to assure establishing as a State Museum the house in which Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz lived have been received, according to the Schenectady Chamber of Commerce. An agreement has been made with the owner, J. L. R. Hayden, to purchase the property, and an understanding has been reached with New York State conservation officials to take title and operate the homestead as a museum.

A bill prepared and sponsored by Senator Edwin E. Miller in the State Legislature, and signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, provides for the perpetual maintenance by the conservation department at no expense to Schenectady or the donors to the fund.

The Steinmetz house was a workshop and experimental laboratory as well as a residence. Dr. Steinmetz did most of his experimental work there rather than in the laboratories of the General Electric Company.

The conservatory, which lined one side of the house, is just about as Dr. Steinmetz left it. It is filled with various species of cacti and orchids, his favorite flowers which he enjoyed growing despite the difficulties attending such a job.

It was about this time that the General Electric Company purchased several acres of land from Union College as a plot where its officials might build their homes. Dr. Steinmetz was induced to buy a site. Instead of a house he built a laboratory with the second floor fitted up as bachelor quarters.

Dr. Steinmetz missed the greenhouse, which he had enjoyed at Liberty Street, so he built one adjoining his new laboratory. Immediately a protest was raised by those who had bought lots and erected handsome houses. The greenhouse, they contended, must come down.

But Dr. Steinmetz was not to be outdone. He built a house alongside the greenhouse, making the conservatory a part of it.

As the 14-room house neared completion, Dr. Steinmetz began to wonder what he would do with it. His friends recall that he never stepped inside the house until it was completed, even to all floors being waxed. It stood idle for some time, not a piece of furniture in the place.

J. L. R. Hayden had been sent to help Dr. Steinmetz operate some new type generators. He soon became a companion as well as chief assistant. On the return of the Haydens from their honeymoon, after the house was built, Dr. Steinmetz proposed that they stay with him in his new home. He later adopted Mr. Hayden as his foster son and left the home and its belongings to him.

What Is This Thing—Harlan? Who Are the Elite on Trial?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky.—The Government of the United States has reached into a mountain county of Kentucky and hailed 44 of its citizens before the Bar of Justice on criminal charges. Those 44 represent the business, political, and social leadership of the County. Most of the community leaders not in Court are relatives of those who are. If the Government wins its case and obtains the 10-year prison sentence it is demanding, it will be as if half the nobility of medieval England had been thrown into jail at one time. Such an outcome would be a local revolution as important to the inhabitants of the County as it would be to all the United States if half the corporation presidents, and bankers, and business executives and social leaders of the entire nation were suddenly thrown into jail.

Why has Washington decided to attempt this thing? Why has it decided that in one single county this upper class of the population should be put behind bars? And why does it single out this particular spot to attack a single group of employers and community leaders in the mass?

The superficial answer is that the County in question is named Harlan, with all that the name has come to connote. The real answer is much longer. Harlan is not a County such as counties are elsewhere in the United States. Most American counties are fictions to their residents. But Harlan is an entity—geographic, economic, political, and social. Its people are conscious of living in Harlan first, of living in Kentucky second, and of being citizens of the United States afterwards.

What is actually being challenged is this entity, the right of a single section of the United States to be so different as to be a law unto itself, to go on living under a system of Government which at its best amounts to benevolent paternalism, and at its worst to arbitrary dictatorship, but which never approximates democracy.

What is Harlan?

This thing which is Harlan, which is deeply resented by organized labor as an example of serfdom, which has been pilloried by a committee of the Senate of the United States, which is being tried in Federal Court, goes back millions of years for its reason for existence. At some time in the geological past, nature took a piece of the American Continent, moved it seven miles out of is place, lifted it 3,000 feet in the air, and left the winds and rains to wash away the surface and cut deep valleys down into its rock structure.

What resulted from this process was a series of lesser green valleys, each with its stream, opening down into a single long green valley. The whole is surrounded by a barrier of high mountains. These mountains can be crossed now. There are these little-traveled roads which do go over them and ultimately reach main highways. But until recently this valley system had only one real outlet to the world, the main long valley. The original "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Mountains and valleys produced the headwaters of the Cumberland River. Where it emerges from the mountains is where people have for 200 years gone into Harlan County and less frequently gone out.

The first bands of those to invade the mountain realm came in the early days of American settlement. Then for a hundred years the stream of commerce passed them by. They lived there a race and a law unto themselves; developing customs, habits, folkways of their own, a spirit of local independence and a suspicion of things and persons from the outside world. They wore trails from cabin to cabin and a few dirt roads connecting small settlements in the valleys. But for the most part they lived a life apart.

As recently as 1910 Harlan was still this type of remote mountain community. It had a population of about 10,000 persons. The town of Harlan had about 600 people. It was built of lumber. Lumber was the one industry and the one contact with the outside world, and there was not much of that.

Exploitation of Coal

Then in 1910 an enterprising group set out to take advantage of the fact that nature, in the process of forming Harlan's valleys had brought 14 rich veins of coal not only to the surface, but above the surface and placed them in such a way that coal could be mined in Harlan more cheaply than under conditions existing in any other coal field in the United States. The hills and mountains of Harlan are like layer cakes each with 14 seams of coal icing between layers of rock. The lowest of the 14 is barely below the level of the streams at the bottom of the valleys. The others are up the mountain sides. No one has to dig down for coal. Harlan merely goes up the mountain side and digs it straight out from level seams. There is so drainage problem in the mines. Ventilation is relatively easy.

Some of Harlan's residents saw the possibilities. They brought the railroad up into their valley at their own expense. They began to ship out what they called "black gold," and wealth began to come in. The first coal went down in 1911. Three years later the outbreak of the World War increased the demand for coal. On almost every hillside, corridors were driven into the rich seams. And at the same time people came in from the surrounding counties of Kentucky to help bring the coal out at wages far above anything they had even been able to earn on their farms. Jerry-built rows of frame shacks were thrown up in camps around the feet of the mine conveyors. Harlan jumped within about four years from 10,000 to 60,000 population. And most of that population lived in the mining camps, on property owned by the company, under rules laid down by the company, and under police appointed and paid by the company.

This was the background.

The war boom passed. But Harlan coal was good soft coal. There was a demand for it in the iron smelters of the Great Lakes. Year after year thousands of cars of coal went out over Harlan's single rail connection to the Lakes. Harlan settled down to exporting its coal and building with the money which came back a modern town with brick and stone, turning coal money into hotels, and stores to make still more money for those who owned the mines.

In the process—Harlan attracted national attention. It had an unduly high murder rate. The usual number of cases brought before the grand jury was over 100 per year. Rough camp life and the heritage of feuding took its toll. Gun "toting" was and still is today the rule rather than the exception. Last year the County with a population of 70,000 had about 75 murders, while New York City with over 7,000,000 had only 61.

Event of May 5, 1931

This condition made "news" throughout the Country. The sensational appeal of a mountain feud was exploited by a section of the press, and Harlan became known as "Bloody Harlan." But this condition, while it made Harlan a source of national interest, did not make Harlan a national issue. This later phase began on May 5, 1931. From that day on it was a national issue, and a series of events took place which led inevitably to intervention by the Federal Government and the trial which is going on today in the sleepy little agricultural town of London, 85 miles removed from the mountain fastness of Harlan itself.

May 5 was the day that Harlan's overlords discovered that the same railroad which they had built to ship their coal out of their mountains had also provided a highway over which new and alien ideas could come back in. That railroad had brought back with its streams of empty coal cars the concept of labor union, the theory that labor had rights, including the right to band together in unions and to express a voice in the conditions of employment.

What led to May 5 was a strike at Black Mountain Mine located at the farthest end of one of Harlan's richest coal valleys. Its miners heard that down in Harlan town strike-breakers were being gathered and that furniture to establish them in their camp was being loaded on trucks to be sent up the valley. They went down the valley to meet the trucks, and they threw a barricade across the single valley road just below the town of Evarts. A truck was stopped at the barricade. That was the beginning.

Back in Harlan town, coal operators and the Sheriff's office heard of this challenge. Deputy Sheriffs were promptly loaded in a car and rushed to the scene. They reached the barricade, jumped out, and raised their guns to fire. The "Battle of Evarts" began.

No one knows to this day how many miners actually lost their lives at Evarts. Perhaps a dozen. There are stories in the hills of hidden traces of many more. What mattered most to Harlan's future was that when the firing had stopped two Deputy Sheriffs lay slain, and also a third man, a store bookkeeper friend named George Lee. Harlan labor had dared defy the keepers of the law in Harlan, and three members of Harlan's ruling class had been killed. From that day on Harlan had a new and more grievous kind of feud. It was no longer the familiar grudge between individuals or families. It became a feud between miners and Deputy Sheriffs, between the new concept that labor had a voice both in its terms of employment and in politics, and the old concept that work and wages were extended as a privilege to labor to be enjoyed under terms drafted by the owners and enforced by officers of the law employed by the owners.

Joseph C. Harsch

Threat of Veto Ends Deadlock On Food and Drug Bill

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — President Roosevelt used the threat of a veto today to break a Congressional deadlock over the new food and drug bill.

Informed officials said he had advised House Interstate Commerce Committee members he would disapprove the bill unless they discarded provisions for District Court reviews of regulations of the Food and Drug Administration.

As a result, a joint Senate-House Conference Committee agreed to eliminate the section. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, had contended it would "hamstring" the Agriculture Department's administration of the measure.

The provision would have permitted appeals to be filed in District Courts and would have authorized those Courts to consider new evidence.

The conferees accepted procedure suggested originally by Representative Carl E. Mapes (R) of Michigan, a Committee member, providing for appeals to a Circuit Court of Appeals in the same manner that exceptions are made to rulings of the National Labor Relations Board and other quasi-judicial agencies.

The new bill is intended, sponsors said, to modernize the 32-year-old pure food law. It would:

Require that new drugs be tested adequately before being marketed.

Instruct Secretary Wallace to issue definitions and standards of identity for foods.

Increase penalties for violations.

Forbid misbranding or adulteration of cosmetics.

Require reasonable sanitation in production of foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

State Lotteries In South Africa Actively Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Opposition to a movement to inaugurate State lotteries in South Africa has become increasingly active in recent weeks.

Among the Government's opponents of the proposal is J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Interior. At a recent political meeting, he said:

"I am definitely against a State lottery, and I shall not be a member of any Government which sponsors a State lottery in South Africa."

Mr. Hofmeyr, the youngest Minister in the Cabinet, further said that he had no objection to his statement being published throughout the Union.

President Urged To Shun Kentucky

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., June 11 (AP) —William T. Baker, Shelby County Manager of Gov. A. B. Chandler's campaign for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, said 50 Shelby County residents had wired President Roosevelt suggesting that he not come to Kentucky.

Mr. Baker said the telegram sent the President was unsigned, but that signatures were mailed to the White House.

Governor Chandler is opposing Senator Alben W. Barkley. Mr. Baker said the telegram read:

Two most excellent men are Senatorial candidates in Kentucky. Both are your staunch supporters and have co-operated with you. Believe unwise for National Administration to enter field. Nothing could be gained; prestige could be lost. Both gentlemen support you wholeheartedly, so your program not jeopardized in any event. Mailing signers' names.

The telegram was sent, Mr. Baker said, after the President announced he would speak at Covington, Ky., July 8—less than a month before the State primary.

Storm Is Blamed For Plane Crash

DELAVAN, Ill., June 11 (AP)—The bombing plane in which a crew of eight were killed yesterday "disintegrated" in the air during a storm, Maj. Roy W. Camblin said today on the basis of a preliminary inquiry.

Major Camblin headed an Army Board which began a formal inquiry at the scene of the crash, a farm meadow two miles northwest of here.

He told a coroner's jury.

"There is no doubt the plane disintegrated in the air, either because it was struck by lightning or by stress caused by rough handling by the storm."

Major Camblin said a preliminary investigation failed to disclose any "real evidence" that a bolt of lightning hit the ship.

Conflicting statements by eyewitnesses will be sifted and the wreckage examined before the board makes a formal report to the War Department. Major Camblin said the findings might be made public by Washington within 10 days.

The coroner's jury which decided the crew died "in an airplane accident . . . from causes unknown to the jury" heard testimony from a dozen witnesses, four of whom said they saw the plane drop in a sheet of flame.

Circularizing Ford Plant Is Sustained

DETROIT, June 11 (AP)—The suburb of Dearborn lost its first case today in its attempt to prohibit the distribution of circulars on Miller Road outside the gates of the Ford Motor Company's plant.

More than 900 members of the United Automobile Workers of America (C. I. O.) distributing literature to Ford employees have been arrested as violators of an ordinance which made the territory a restricted zone, and the case of one defendant, Edward Lyons, was used as a test.

Justice of the Peace Lila M. Nuenfelt directed a jury to return a verdict of innocent.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

stick" electric power, designed to force utility rates down.

Iowa and After

Defeat last Monday in Iowa of the New Deal "purge" designed to eliminate Senator Guy E. Gillette, Democrat, who voted against the Roosevelt Supreme Court project, has not defeated the purge itself. New Deal leaders defend it as proper within party government.

More purges are planned, as well as "rescue parties" for New Dealers who face stiff opposition in Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, and possibly in Colorado, Nevada, Indiana, and Connecticut.

President Roosevelt is to cross the continent next month, lending support to party members as one aspect of his typical tours.

Bogged down over conferences on relief and wage bills, Congress turned to its most skilled leaders in an effort to speed adjournment.

The Week in Washington: Page 4.

The Supreme Court session that ended last Saturday focuses attention on the first year's record of Mr. Justice Black, stormy petrel of the Court-Klan controversy.

He rendered 15 dissenting opinions, 10 of them without the support of any other Justice. His judicial views are already providing grist for learned disagreements, and he is not without support.

Bombers Defiant

With a fury that has loosed bombers over Canton for nearly every day in two weeks, Japan has defied all protests. Rear Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Navy, declared on Tuesday that Japan intends to raid cities such as Canton and Hankow "with even greater vigor."

On Thursday, U. S. Ambassador Grew at Tokyo lodged an appeal with the Japanese Government to take urgent measures to end bombing of noncombatant property in China. The American-endowed Ling Nan University campus had been bombed during raids on Canton.

Off Spain, the bombing of merchant ships again became serious, while French aviators patrolled the Pyrenees border to prevent further incursions of mysterious war planes.

Léon Blum, Former Premier of France, proposed the opening of the French border to war supplies for Loyalist Spain, as a "peaceful riposte" to the bombardment of French territory by nine planes from Spain.

On Tuesday, three British ships were damaged as the climax of a fortnight in which a dozen foreign ships have been damaged or sunk. Britain considered a protest to Italy. The sea bombers were believed to be Italian or German, or both.

Hong Kong

Britain has chosen to ignore a reported Japanese agitation for political and military control of Hong Kong.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek appealed to friendly powers to give China positive assistance in fulfillment of their "treaty obligations."

Diplomatic records of 1917, now published for the first time, confirm a Japanese "secret pledge" under the Lansing-Ishii Agreement. Japan promised not to interfere with the position of other nations in China.

Things have changed in the Far East since 1917.

Japan and the Powers: Page 3.

Birds of Peace

While Britain buys 400 war planes in the United States, at a cost of $25,000,000, other birds spread powerful wings for commerce instead of war. The 72-passenger Atlantic Clipper, and the 42-passenger land transport, came through flight tests successfully this week on the Pacific Coast.

German fliers have set two world records, for speed and height. Maj. Gen. Ernst Udet flew at 393.94 miles an hour. The listed record was 344.46. At 30,555 feet altitude, another German plane bettered the listed record of 29,462 feet.

Five Polish fliers reached Warsaw last Sunday, ending a flight of 16,500 miles via Africa from California.

President Roosevelt warned American aviators that their licenses might be revoked if they continued to enlist against established governments abroad.

Quick re-Views

Walt Disney receives degree of Doctor of Science from University of Southern California for "distinguished services in cinematography." Harvard is to award Mickey Mouse an indirect Master of Arts—the first degree granted by the oldest university in the United States for motion picture achievement.

Slovaks demand autonomy. Premier Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia replies with a plea for unity.

Poles in Germany complain of cultural and economic hardships.

German Influence in Southeastern Europe: Page 3.

Safety: Auto fatalities decline in U. S. while travel increases. Railroads set safety record. A new device promises to enable airliners to land in all weathers, while the lack of it causes the crash of eight army fliers in a storm.

Canada Honors Woman's Rights Pioneer: Page 1.

High Court Gets Ford Appeal on NLRB

COVINGTON, Ky., June 11 (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals permitted the Ford Motor Company an appeal to the Supreme Court on a National Labor Relations Board order of Dec. 22 requiring compliance with the Wagner Labor Act. The Court refused the Board permission to withdraw records in the case until the appeal is disposed of.

The Court overruled five specific Ford motions including one seeking leave to interrogate Labor Board members and New Deal advisers relative to formulation of the original order. Petitions for oral arguments were denied.

Ford attorneys had proposed questioning J. Warren Madden, Labor Board Chairman, and Benjamin Cohen and Thomas Corcoran, advistory aides to President Roosevelt; attachés of the Detroit and Washington offices of the Board, witnesses, and others.

The Court also overruled the Ford motion for a "confessed judgment" against the Board through the latter's failure to answer certain questions (which the Board, in turn, contended it was not required to answer), and denied Ford motions filed for leave to amend petitions.

The tribunal granted the Board's motion to set aside findings contained in the Dec. 22 order, thereby permitting a redetermination of the case and a new order.

Wasserman Test Failure Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 (AP)—The discovery of a strange substance which mocked the Wasserman test and led to syphilis diagnoses for patients not actually infected was reported today before the American Society of Clinical Pathologists.

Dr. A. S. Giordano of South Bend, Ind., the discoverer, said the substance was found in guinea pig blood, one of the three necessary elements of the Wasserman test.

One out of every 40 animals was found to bear this substance, which invariably caused the test to show "positive" on human beings even when syphilis was not present.

Since the blood of four or five animals is used in a single test, the possibility of a wrong diagnosis was deemed even greater than one to 40.

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Rebuilding Merchant Marine: Government Plans Many Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—One large trans-Atlantic liner, 12 high-speed oil tankers to help the Navy, 16 standard cargo ships to ply the seven seas, and three remodeled fast steamships to run between New York and South America—that is what the Government has ordered so far in its drive to rehabilitate the American Merchant Marine.

All of these contracts have been signed since last September when the United States Maritime Commission ordered from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation the "world's safest ship" to replace the retired Leviathan in trans-Atlantic service. The $15,000,000 vessel, to be considerably larger than the George Washington and the Manhattan, biggest American boats, at present, will make its maiden voyage in 1940.

Rising Phoenix-like out of the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters, the new liner—yet to be named—is being constructed in accordance with recommendations contained in the Senate safety-at-sea report.

Nearly Unsinkable

It will be as nearly unsinkable as anything afloat. Materials used are those that proved the best in tests when the Senate Committee turned the Nantasket into a floating laboratory. Motor lifeboats will have room for all passengers and crew members.

Although the Government signed the contract for the ship, the United States Lines, its future operators, will pay for it on the installment plan with the exception of a 33½ per cent direct subsidy.

The subsidy is designed to offset the difference between the cost of building ships in this country and the cost of building them in principal competing foreign shipyards.

The cargo ships, to be launched in about a year, are the first of their type to be built in the United States in 16 years. Constructed on a standard design laid out by the Maritime Commission, they will also embody latest improvements in ship construction. They will carry no passengers.

Equipped for Navy

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is building the 12 tankers at its own expense with the Government paying the increased cost involved in equipping them for Navy use.

All the new ships are being built so they can be converted to military use in event of war.

Latest venture of the Commission is acquisition of three liners at a cost of $9,889,900 from the Panama Pacific Line, to be reconditioned and put to use about Sept. 1 on a new and fast steamship service from New York and the East Coast of South America with Rio de Janiero, Brazil, Santos, Brazil, Montevideo, Uruguay, and Buenos Aires, Argentina, as ports of call.

Spacious swimming pools will be installed on each ship. Cabins will be rearranged to increase comfort of passengers. Dining salons will be air conditioned and a lido deck and other new features added for the convenience and recreation of travelers. Crew quarters will be improved and enlarged.

When the vessels are ready the Commission plans to place them on the American Republics Line, a Government-operated freighter service to South America and offer the whole Line for sale or charter.

Other Lines

Other lines the Government is operating until conditions are favorable for private charter are the American France Line; American Hampden Roads Line and the American Pioneer Line.

Of the vessels comprising the foreign trade fleet, 158 are operating with the aid of Government subsidies and 38 are on Government-owned lines. Companies having subsidy contracts have agreed to build from 30 to 59 vessels within the next five years, 20 of which are to be laid down this year.

The Commission is planning rehabilitation of the Pacific Coast flag service including construction of 24 new vessels to cost approximately $100,000,000.

Some of the new ships will be round-the-world cargo ships, some will be used for passenger service across the Pacific. A new fortnightly freight service is to be established between the Coast and Europe and across the Pacific from northwest ports to the Orient.

Hungary 'Penetrated' by Germans

Half of country's trade is carried on with Germany, and same influence shows strongly in most of the Southeastern States.

Sipos

Market Women Study European Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—If one should come to Bulgaria for a visit, he might have difficulty in finding a room in any hotel. The hotels are taken by the Germans. Often visitors have to wait a whole day before places become available. For the first time since the World War, the foreign language one most frequently hears in public places is German.

A German opera from Frankfurt has recently given a number of performances in the State theater. Groups of German tourists frequently come to Bulgaria. About half of Bulgaria's foreign trade is carried on with Germany. And on the main street here, where all Sofia goes strolling each evening, one may see young Bulgarians greeting each other with the Hitler salute. No feature of Bulgaria's recent development is so striking as the rapid increase of German influence.

This is not a sinister plot on anybody's part, but a natural development. Germany buys what Bulgaria has to sell. Germany brings a certain amount of culture to this most distant Balkan land. German tourists enjoy Bulgaria's mountains and seashore; Bulgaria enjoys taking their money. Germany, as all empires, wishes to increase its power so works on Bulgaria.

Wooed by Other Nations

The British, Italians, French, and Russians have done it too—in fact, are doing it. Indeed Moscow over the radio actually makes election speeches in Bulgarian to influence Bulgarian voters. The Bulgarians like foreign attention and money, so some of them gladly accept Germany's advances. Bulgaria wants to throw off the peace treaty, so admires Germany's success in that respect. Germany will be a determinative factor in the international politics and Bulgaria does not want to be on the wrong side. So it is easy for the Third Reich to exercise enormous influence here—75,000,000 persons upon 6,000,000.

And every place else in southeast Europe a similar situation exists. The whole of this part of the world is in Germany's sun—or shadow. There is not a single newspaper southeast of Vienna that could publish an outspoken article against the present National Socialist regime. There is not a capital in which a mass meeting against National Socialism could be held, not a Parliament in which the speaker would not stop a tirade against the Third Reich.

And the strangest anomaly of all is that while these countries show great deference toward Reichsführer Hitler, they are all fighting Naziism at home. That is the leading internal issue.

Many Germans in Rumania

The Rumanian Government, for example, is devoting its chief energies to crushing the Iron Guards which is the Rumanian National Socialist Party, and has condemned to a long prison term, Cornelius Codreanu, Iron Guard leader.

Anti-Semitism has long been strong in Rumania and Nationalism there expresses itself predominantly through attacks on Jews. So Hitlerism fits into this prevailing tendency. Besides, there are 750,000 Germans in the country and most of them are ardent bearers of Hitlerism.

Furthermore, Rumania's most formidable enemy is the gigantic Russian Empire, which has a long boundary with Rumania, and Germany with its axis is the only power that is able or disposed openly to oppose Russia. So it is certain that Rumania does not wish to incur Germany's hostility.

In Hungary the supreme internal and external issue is Germany. Budapest has a new government, the chief mission of which is to stop the Nationalist Socialist movement within Hungary itself. The Reich was moving down the Danube valley and became so strong in Hungary that people there began to fear a "putsch." They were in a mood of deep concern. So a committee of nobles went to the Regent, Admiral Nicolas Horthy, and demanded drastic action, and he tried to create a "strong" government — strong enough to dam the National Socialist stream.

But its problem is that there are more than 500,000 Germans in Hungary, most of whom are ardent Hitlerites. There is also a strong Hungarian National Socialist movement. One sees Hungarian National Socialist crosses—arrow crosses—on the streets of every city, as well as on the pavements of many highways, and daily finds half-a-dozen Hungarian National Socialist papers at every newsstand. Millions of under-privileged Hungarians who have long yearned for social reforms now look to Herr Hitler's party for salvation.

Besides, Hungarians are aggressively anti-Semitic. They consider the Jews are the cause of most wrongs and expect to win prosperity and advancement by despoiling and repressing Jews. Germany's crusade against Judaism is an attraction.

In foreign affairs, also, Hungary goes with Germany. Germany threw off the restrictions of Versailles and St. Germain treaties. By going with Germany Hungary hopes to trample upon the Treaty of Trianon—very soon too. Hungary wants to join Germany's campaign against Czechoslovakia.

In trade also, Hungary is inextricably tied up with Germany. More than 40 per cent of its exports and imports go to or come from the Reich.

Yugoslavia is somewhat more independent, but is very friendly to Germany. First, more of its trade is with that country than with any other; second, 500,000 Germans live in Yugoslavia; third, Germany has made Yugoslavia its favorite among Balkan states; and fourth, Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch has long pursued a policy of friendship with Herr Hitler. National Socialism, as a movement, however, has gained no foothold there, while most of the Serbs, Croatians, and Slovenes are by sentiment anti-German.

Even a hasty visit by a casual observer reveals that the dominant international fact in this part of the world is Germany's penetration. The chief political and economic force here is German aggression, and practically the only internal issue is the struggle for and against National Socialism. Hitlerism is moving east as the French Revolution and Napoleon did. The history of coming months will be the story of its march.

Unanimity Marks Attack on Czechs By German Press

BERLIN, June 11 (AP)—Newspaper criticism of Czechoslovakia in connection with alleged suppression and mistreatment of the Sudeten German minority was resumed today.

Officials declined to explain the sudden newspaper indignation, but the fact Berlin morning papers without exception banner-lined stories and devoted practically their entire front pages to the Czechoslovak situation indicated the well-disciplined German press was not acting from individual initiative.

Underscored in red in Adolf Hitler's Völkischer Beobachter was this headline: "Moscow's fist over Prague, thrashing orgy of Czech soldiery."

Headlines in other papers were: "Czech terror becomes unbearable"; "Czech sadism rampant, Sudeten Germandom under the knotted whip of Prague soldiery."

The Börsen Zeitung, sharpest of all, declared Prague to be responsible "for every blow in the face of a Sudeten German, for every clubbing, for every bayonet pointed at the breast of a Suedeten Germah, for every shot fired, for all German tears shed, and for all German blood which has flowed."

"That is the awful accusation and the entire German Nation raises it, for every blow in the face of a Sudeten German is also a blow in the face of the 75,000,000 Germans in the Reich (realm) of Adolf Hitler.

"It is a blow in the face of a great, proud nation.

"It is 75,000,000 persons who today accuse Prague before Europe, who once more appeal to the conscience of Europe."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung called attention to Herr Hitler's words that Germany would not stand idly by if Germans along the border were mistreated and asked: "How much longer will Czechoslovakia continue to misuse the patience of Germandom?"

Czechoslovakia Tense

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 11 (AP)—Czechoslovakia made ready today for the last of three Sunday municipal elections in an atmosphere of military preparedness and undercover diplomatic maneuvers.

There was widespread expectation the turning point in the post-war Republic's future relations with her boisterous Germanic minority and neighboring Germany would come in the next few days.

A member of the Czechoslovak Army's General Staff, Maj. Rudolf Broz, in a radiocast on national defenses, warned that any invader would face a "chain of machine-gun nests along our border."

The radiocast was made as large-scale preparations were made to maintain order Sunday, when more than 1,000,000 Sudeten Germans will have the opportunity to march to the polls as 8,170 communities ballot.

About 1,880 of the communities are predominantly German. If recent trends are maintained an overwhelming solidarity will be demonstrated by Germans for Konrad Henlein's Nazi-inclined party, while Czechoslovaks will show a rallying to the Government's policies of independence and reliance on western democracies in foreign relations.

Much of the expectation of a new turn in events was attached to the fact both the Czechoslovak Minister in Berlin and his colleague in Paris were in Prague conferring with Premier Milan Hodza, Foreign Minister Kamil Krofta and President Benes.

Foreign Aid to China Brings New Protests by Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—If it may be accurately stated, as many competent observers here believe, that the recent Cabinet change strengthened rather than altered the Japanese war policy toward China, there still is significance in a declaration made by Koki Hirota before his retirement as Foreign Minister.

The statement—delivered before a conference of governors of prefectures here—dealt particularly with foreign aid to China. It takes on added signicance in the face of growing international concern over Japanese bombings of civilian populations. Nor does the fact that the foreign policy is now under the direction of Gen Kazushige Ugaki presage a change in view from the basic points which his predecessor outlined. If anything, the Japanese position appears likely to appear less tractable.

Foreign Aid to China

Mr. Hirota laid stress on the aid which is reaching China from foreign sources, especially from the Soviet Union. He declared that China has been relying much on Soviet assistance since the beginning of hostilities and added:

"In view of the delicate situation in Europe the Soviet Union appears to desire a prolongation of hostilities in China as long as possible, in order to maintain its own influence in Europe. Therefore, it is to be expected that the Soviet Union will continue to encourage Chinese resistance by continuing to provide the Chinese with military supplies on a large scale."

Mr. Hirota remarked that the Japanese Government is "greatly concerned" over the attitude of other Western countries, notably America, Great Britain and France, toward the Sino-Japanese conflict. He mentioned representations which Japan had offered to the French authorities in connection with the shipments of munitions which were reaching China through French Indo-China and expressed the hope that no such problem would arise in the future.

His picture of Japan's international position was not all dark, however, as he referred appreciatively to the anti-Communist pact, which links together Germany, Japan and Italy. He expressed faith in the solidity of the Rome-Berlin axis, despite the annexation of Austria and the Anglo-Italian agreement, asserting:

"Germany and Italy have combined on a basis of complete understanding and they enjoy a position of leadership among the nations of Europe."

Sees Soviet Difficulties

He forecast "increasing difficulties for the Soviet Union" as a result of "maintenance of the Italo-German axis and favorable development of international negotiations among the West European powers." This seemed to coincide with the views of some commentators who believe that the Soviet Union will be increasingly shut out from the concert of the European powers, partly as a result of the unfavorable foreign reaction to its spectacular internal "purges," and partly because of the increasing influence of the uncompromisingly anti-Communist states.

As regards China Mr. Hirota restated and re-emphasized Japan's policy of not dealing with the Nationalist regime, while co-operating with the "Provisional Government" of North China and the "Renovation Government" of Central China.

Mr. Hirota declared that Japan would offer assistance in bringing about a merger of these two Governments as soon as communication between North and Central China was fully re-established.

Punching Typewriter in N. Y. Sets Type in Charlotte, N. C.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—A man in the New York offices of the Associated Press operated a Linotype machine in Charlotte, N. C., on June 9.

All he did was punch the keys of a typewriter and feed his copy into a metal transmitting device. The result was type, set in column width, in the office of the Charlotte Observer, 611 miles away.

The device, called semagraph, is the invention of Buford L. Green, veteran of 26 years' service in the Observer composing room. He perfected the Semagraph after 12 years of work, with the co-operation of John P. White, Mechanical Supervisor of the Observer; W. T. White, and the financial backing of Curtis B. Johnson, Publisher.

The typewriter used in New York was a standard machine which, each time he struck a letter, also printed a "code" figure of one to six dots. Each line of copy contained five to seven words, the number that appears in a line of type one column wide.

Pages of this copy were fed into a transmitter in which a photo-electric cell picked out the coded dots—the letters—and sent corresponding impulses over the wire to Charlotte.

There, in the Observer composing room, a standard Associated Press printer, equipped with special type bars, reconverted the impulses into letters and their accompanying code dots. This sheet, identical with the original in the New York office, went into the Semagraph unit attached to a linotype, and another photo-electric cell transformed the dots into impulses that operated the typesetting machine.

Power of High Court Found Waning With Black Accession

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 10—A review of Mr. Justice Black's opinions and dissents in the past Supreme Court term was published here today in the National Lawyers Guild Quarterly, by Prof. Harold C. Havighurst of the Northwestern University School of Law. The Quarterly is the organ of the Lawyers Guild, of which Justice Ferdinand Pecora of the New York Supreme Court is President.

The author concludes that "at least twice in our national history Constitutional law has undergone a complete overhauling." The first came when Taney reversed the trend toward increasing power of the Judiciary started by Marshall. The second came about 1880 when the pendulum swung back again.

"A vast Constitutional law centering about the Due Process Clause was evolved which left the acts of Legislatures and administrative bodies subject to extensive control by the Judiciary. That development reached its peak in the first four years of the New Deal."

According to the author's theory, the pendulum started to swing back again with President Roosevelt's attack on the judiciary and the Black appointment, and the next 30 years should see the growth of "a new Constitutional law." He declares that "in the normal course of events Justice Black should be on the bench for most of that period."

Definite Philosophy Found

The author finds on analysis of Mr. Justice Black's opinions, a definite philosophy.

"Three motifs recur: No statute, State or Federal, should be declared invalid unless it is unconstitutional 'beyond reasonable doubt.'

"The Court should not decide a Constitutional question if there is any other way to dispose of the case.

"Jury trials should be preserved.

"Nearly always the departure from the majority is prompted by the thought that Judges should exercise self-restraint. Legislators, administrative officials, even juries, should be allowed a freer hand. Somewhat paradoxically, he is bold in the assertion of lack of power."

After analyzing Mr. Justice Black's major opinions, case by case, Mr. Havighurst says:

"It is not probable that Black's Constitutional scheme of things will ever find its way in toto into the doctrines of the majority of the Court. Nevertheless the hammering of outspoken dissents, especially as the Court acquires a more liberal tinge, is bound to be felt."

"Extreme Realist"

He asserts that the new Justice is "the most extreme realist ever to sit on the highest bench."

"Precedent has meant nothing to him if it conflicts with the principles which he finds acceptable; it is doubtless this temper, so openly displayed, that has caused concern to some."

Other passages from the article follow:

"In the style and technique of opinion writing, Black is little above the average. . . . His dissents, with some exceptions, are less commendable from this point of view. The increased anxiety to get his argument across has led in some instances to more verbiage and occasional repetition. Instead of resorting to careful constructions for his emphasis, he has relied on an overabundance of italics. There are signs that he may be attemtping too much. The dissent in New York Life Insurance Company V. Gamer is probably the poorest effort to date. It shows a lack of necessary research. . . . "

The Justice's opinions indicate a judicial capacity, Professor Havighurst concludes, which make it impossible to attribute them to faulty learning or inadequate training. The outstanding characteristic, he asserts, is courage.

"I am convinced that Black has already revealed qualities that, combined with circumstance, promise to make him an outstanding figure in the history of the Supreme Court. . . . He will command attention and exert significant influence."

French Seek Turkish Pact

PARIS, June 11 (AP)—France laid plans today for a military alliance with Turkey to gain a dominant position in the Eastern Mediterranean in case of war.

Turkey agreed yesterday to open negotiations for settlement of the long-standing difficulties over the Sanjak (District) of Alexandretta, a part of France's mandate in Syria where election disorders between Turks and Arabs resulted in martial law.

The French hoped an agreement would clear the way for a military pact which would have two purposes:

1. Assurance that Turkey would not interrupt sea lanes between France and its Russian ally by use of her fortifications of the Dardanelles.
2. Protection of the Gulf of Alexandretta—one of the greatest harbors in the world.

Since the convention signed at Montreux, Switzerland, July 20, 1936 gave Turkey the right to fortify the Dardanelles Straits, France has needed a military alliance with Turkey to supplement its alliance with Russia.

Savants on Flight Reach New Guinea

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11 (AP)—Richard Archbold and five companions rested in New Guinea, destination of their 8,600-mile ocean flight for the American Museum of Natural History.

Word of their safe landing on Humboldt Bay, New Guinea, came from Archbold via Pan American Airways.

The six men, flying a twin-motored seaplane, left San Diego, Calif., June 2. The last 2,300 miles from Wake Island was flown in 16 hours, 8 minutes.

The men and seaplane will participate in a two-year search among head-hunting savages for rare specimens of bird and animal life from the area surrounding Lake Habbena, 12,500 feet above sea level.

Lines Sail Again: South America-U. S.

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Fortnightly American steamship service from New York to the East Coast of South America will be resumed June 18.

The Martime Commission announced that the Southern Cross will sail from New York on that date, initiating regular service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires until early September.

In September, the Commission intends to establish a new service to South America with the Virginia, Pennsylvania, and California, luxury liners formerly operated in intercoastal trade.

Roscoe A. Hupper, admiralty lawyer appointed as receiver for the Southern Cross, has named H. F. Markwalter, formerly Vice-President of the Colombian Line, as operating agent. He will operate the ship in association with the American Republics Line, a Government-owned cargo line serving the same route.

Peekskill Pastors Pay Honor to Negro

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 11—The Rev. Stephen D. Conrad, Pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church here, was instated by the churches of this Village as head of the Peekskill Pastors' Association. He is the first Negro to be so honored, and the action was in unanimous recognition of his services to the community after only one year in Peekskill.

Mr. Conrad has filled pastorates in Middletown, N. Y., Asbury Park, and Atlantic City, N. J., Cambridge, Mass., and Newbern, N. C. He is the son of a slave and a graduate of Howard University. He began his career with two years in the Navy.

Harbor Grace Rules For No Trade Unions

HARBOR GRACE, Newfoundland, June 11 (CP)—A public meeting decided against formation of trade unions at the present time in this east coast port. The resolution was signed by 580 citizens.

The meeting decided to attempt to prevent formation of trade unions by applying to the Commission of Government for amendment to the law which provides that any seven men of one trade may register a trade union. The step would prevent the union's formation in Harbor Grace without consent from the majority of tradesmen who would be affected.

The action followed a dispute at Carbonear which arose from attempts of non-union longshoremen to unload vessels. As a result the vessels came here and discharged their cargoes which were taken overland to Carbonear.

Ontario Acts to Aid 'Honeymoon Bridge'

OTTAWA, June 11 (CP)—Legislation to make possible Ontario's part in the building of a new "Honeymoon Bridge" at Niagara Falls is now before the Canadian Senate after passing the House of Commons.

Under a bill authorizing creation of an International Bridge-Building and Operation Commission, passed by the United States Congress yesterday, Ontario would join with New York State in formation of the Commission.

Texas Town Clears Tornado Wreckage

CLYDE, Texas, June 11 (AP)—This community turned toward reconstruction today, with emergency food kitchens established and the immediate surgical needs taken care of, following a slowly-moving tornado which accounted for 13 fatalities, left several missing, injured 40 more and shattered two score of houses. The Red Cross mobilized its facilities and a rolling kitchen was manned by the National Guard.

First White Settler

Workers on the Federal writers' project believe that Capt. William Moore, born in Ulster County, Ireland, in 1726, was the first white settler in North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Midshipmen Sail For Training Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 11 (AP)—A squadron of six destroyers, with about 170 midshipmen from the junior class at the Naval Academy aboard, left here June 6 for a four-weeks training cruise off the Atlantic Coast.

The squadron, consisting of the destroyers Decatur, J. Fred Talbott, Fairfax, Leary, Herbert, and Badger, are due in Washington early Wednesday. They will return to the Academy on July 1.

From Washington the destroyers will visit Dahlgren, Va., where the Naval Proving Grounds are located; Newport, R. I., home of the Torpedo Station; New London, Conn., site of the Submarine School; New York City, and the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va. While in New York the midshipmen will visit the Hayden Planetarium.

Another third of the junior class will make the same cruise from July 5 to July 29, while the final third of the class will cruise from Aug. 1 to Aug. 24. Midshipmen remaining at the Academy between cruises will be trained in aviation.

Study of Canada's Future?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The role of interpreter between the public and natural scientists—one of the most important functions of the Royal Society of Canada—was clearly indicated in the Society's recent annual meeting.

Typical of the breadth of problems discussed, and their consideration in the light of practical application to present-day problems, Dr. A. G. Huntsman of Toronto, President of the Society, discussed the need of making a comprehensive survey of Canada's resources to determine what population it could support and its possibilities of new developments.

Common Objective

"Nothing," Dr. Huntsman said, "could be more valuable for uniting us as a body and at the same time stimulating all the parts than some important common object in which all would share. There have been no adequate accounts by those best qualified to write them of the many aspects from which Canada must be viewed if we are to deal adequately with the problem of its possible population and of its effective utilization by man."

E. Porsild, a Dominion botanist famous for his work in the migration of reindeer from Alaska to the Canadian Arctic, took his audience to the Diomedes, three small inhospitable islands in the narrowest part of Bering Strait—the "stepping stones" between America and Asia. In prehistoric times, said Mr. Porsild, Bering Strait probably was an important trade route and natural scientists think that by these "stones" man first came to the New World. Even to this day, he explained, Chuckchi traders, with East Cape Eskimos for crews and interpreters, cross the strait in frail umiaks to trade with American Eskimos on Little Diomede. Because these islands presumably played an important role in man's earliest migrations archaeologists have been searching the Diomedes for clues that might indicate the date of these movements.

Visit to Islands

In 1926 Mr. Porsild visited the islands. He found the flora similar to that which once occupied the former 1,000-mile land bridge (of which Diomedes, St. Lawrence, Wrangel, and Herald Islands are remnants) which is so near the surface that a lowering of the sea level by less than 200 feet would link America to Asia. While the flora was most closely related to that of the Asiatic side, he found no species that were not common now to both sides of Bering Strait.

Before the Society closed its three-day conference, Archdeacon Frederick George Scott, war chaplain, presented a resolution urging the Dominion Government to prevent the island of Anticosti, in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, from being bought by foreign interests. Seconding the motion, Commissioner Wood of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police spoke of the danger of allowing a possible enemy to own and fortify this key to the interior of Canada.

Hoover Stranding Laid to Undue Speed

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—R. F. Field, Director of the Marine Inspection Bureau, said June 8 the steamer President Hoover was going too fast when she stranded on the Island of Hoisho Dec. 10.

Mr. Field declared the conditions of visibility and navigation did not permit a safe speed as great as that at which the passenger vessel was traveling.

The Director offered this criticism of the handling of the Hoover in analyzing the report of an inquiry board which absolved Capt. George W. Yardley and the crew of responsibility for the loss of the ship.

Mr. Field concurred with the Board in exonerating the crew generally of charges of drunkenness and misconduct on the island while the 700 passengers awaited rescue.

Anti-Slave Bill in 1829

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, eldest grandson of the third President of the United States, in 1829, introduced a bill in the Virginia Legislature for the gradual abolition of slavery, but the proposal was defeated.

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Relief-in-Politics: Roosevelt Linked to Minnesota 'Purge'

(Continued from Page 1)

Jerome Frank, who has returned to the Administration as a member of the SEC, and Gardner Jackson, who continues to shiver a Leftist lance in defense of the tenant farmers.

Regarded as Efficient

After his "purge" from Washington, Mr. Christgau was rewarded with the job of Relief Administrator in his State, and was regarded as highly efficient and successful. He was praised by regional WPA directors.

Then came the primary fight. Before the struggle, however, Administrator Christgau had had plenty of collisions with Governor Benson. Mr. Christgau refused to allocate money for some of the Governor's pet projects—particularly a $700,000 weed-eradication scheme.

So a fortnight ago, Harry L. Hopkins removed Mr. Christgau from office. But the Minnesotan refused to quit. Only the President, who had appointed him with the confirmation of the Senate, possessed the power of removal, he said.

On about the same day that Mr. Christgau was being dubbed "Chief Standing Bear" by the Dakota Indians, in gratitude for a WPA-built community house, he was standing on his rights, and his friends were telling Congress so.

Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota introduced a score or more of pages of protesting telegrams in the Congressional Record, all fighting the Christgau ouster.

Primary Comes June 20

The Minnesota primary comes on June 20. Governor Benson is opposed by the more conservative wing of the Farmer-Labor Party, of which Senator Shipstead is a member. The Gubernatorial candidate, Hjalmar Petersen, regards the Benson faction as communistic.

On the state pay rolls, there are only 17,759 jobs, said Mr. Christgau last week. WPA employs, or pays, some 60,000. Therefore the militant Farmer-Labor faction naturally wants control, and now appears to have it through appointment of Roy C. Jacobson as Acting Administrator.

Mr. Christgau charged further that he was not being dropped for inefficiency. Rather, he was offered a higher-paid job in Washington but refused to be kicked upstairs. "If I ought to be fired, all right, tell me why," he said in effect, "but I won't be kicked upstairs."

Picture for Democrats

Finally President Roosevelt, recognized that he, as Chief Executive must discharge Mr. Christgau. He wrote the Minnesota official calling for his resignation. Mr. Christgau replied, calling attention to the attempt to boot him into a promotion, deploring the situation, and then resigning, having succeeded in putting Mr. Roosevelt on the open record in discharging him. That will make fine campaign material to show the Democrats of Minnesota.

The Democratic Party in Minnesota is not strong, but it has candidates in the field this year, and they are against Governor Benson.

Yet the picture is presented of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hopkins playing ball with Governor Benson, a Farmer-Laborite, against their own Farley-backed Democrats.

On the other hand, Governor Benson charges Mr. Christgau "played politics" and deserved to be discharged.

South America—Colorful Blend of Old and New

Meet South America
Last of Six Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In flight along the Chilean Andes north from Santiago, we recall the traveler who once set out on foot to learn all he could about South America by spurning civilized aids.

Starting in Colombia on the northwest corner of the continent, he spent several years reaching the Argentine, and then he had seen very little of this immense land area and its diverse peoples.

Chile alone extends along the west coast from the borders of the Antarctic to a point 300 miles farther north than Rio de Janeiro, across the continent on the east coast.

From the Norse and Swiss beauties of Chile's southland, we have returned to the eucalyptus and poplar windbreaks of central Chile, to its grape arbors, rocky hills, and valleys strongly reminiscent of Southern California.

Now within an hour's flying we are approaching absolute desert. The snow peaks of the Andes on the right of our Pan American-Grace plane, and the Pacific on our left, make this intermediate land of wind-blown dust seem impossible.

The Steward explains that the Humboldt Current, running cold along the coast out of the Antarctic, condenses the moisture of winds before they reach land, and so almost entirely prevents rain in this coastal strip. Yet just over the crest of the Andes, tropical torrents pour down into the jungle.

Only an occasional stream braves its way through to the sea. Along its green course are shelters of men. Other men toil in the blazing heat, extracting nitrate from the dusty hills. Their open mines look like ant-diggings, from the air.

At Arica we meet magnificent surf, rolling battalion on battalion against sentinel rocks. Sea birds fly in echelon formation, a giant V that looks a mile long. Near the hotel a guano rock towers, nesting place for millions of birds.

Costumes and Tunes

From Arica we turn inland to Bolivia. Now begins the South America we all imagine. South Americans themselves prefer to emphasize their modernity. They point to modernistic apartment houses instead of to those mud huts over there, thatched into the mountainside.

Yet around those huts moves the South America that cannot be found anywhere else. Here are traces of indigenous cultures, backward if you will, but reflecting an almost vanished civilization. Most of modern South America could be a Europe in tropical or semi-tropical setting. The high Andes of the Altiplano, from 9,000 to 14,000 feet above the sea, could be only in South America.

Color bursts upon you in the costumes of the people. Our visit is at Carnival time, but the everyday garments are brilliant in hue. There beside their hut whirl three women, skirts flowing free—skirts of purple, crimson, pale blue, with petticoats, a dozen or more, rotating like an undulating spectrum.

Native musicians beat the tunes, shrill and pulsating in the mountain air.

We come to a village of fagot-gatherers. Every pile of fagots is laid in rows, neat and clean as a Swiss woodpile.

Herds of llamas graze beneath the shadow of never-melting snows. Those mountains, starting at our feet on a plateau full 14,000 feet high, rim the valleys with peaks up to more than 22,000 feet.

The Bolivian capital, La Paz, is the highest in the world, nearly a thousand feet above Llassa, capital of Tibet. La Paz is cupped in a valley 1,000 feet below the surrounding plateau, with its vermilion-tiled roofs and narrow, cobbled windings in the native quarters. Above the city may be seen an encircling crown of rocks eroded into minarets, and beyond these, the snow peaks.

Indian women of the Altiplano have taken a fancy to several kinds of men's hats. Those three little girls over there, even the little one hiding behind big sister, wear black derbies. Some smart salesman from America or Europe apparently sold this idea long ago. No feathered delight could be worn with more pride. Some women wear plain felt fedoras, and some, Panama hats with high crowns and narrow brims turned up all around.

La Paz has its fine buildings and avenues, too. The country is struggling up out of depletion following the Chaco war.

Where Lived the Incas

We fly out of La Paz from the world's highest airport—13,500 feet—past Lake Titicaca. Beyond its northern extremity lies Cuzco, tourist mecca, ancient capital of the Incas.

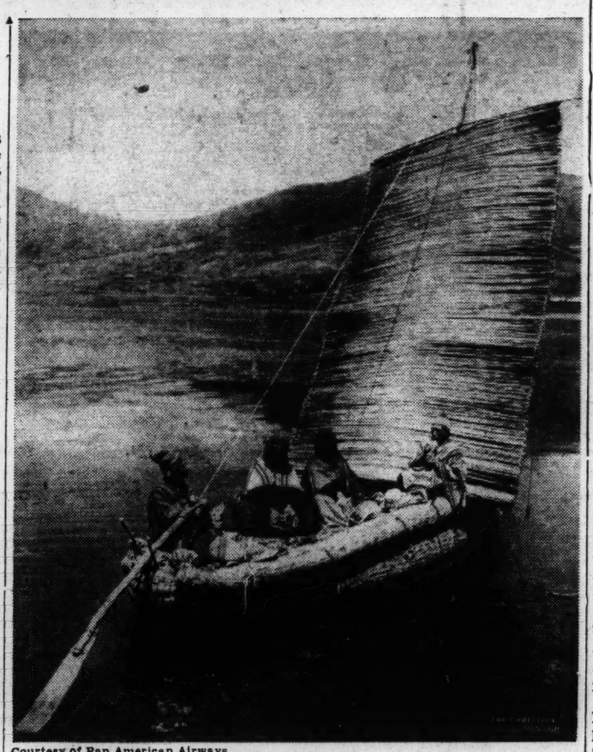
Now we are in Peru of the highlands, where Incas ruled most of the western continent from the borders of Argentina north to Colombia, before the Spaniards came. We see the massive Inca ruins, the stones their workmen piled on mountain slopes to form terraced farms, and markets where the tempo of the past beats as of old.

But Peru is not as enamored of its past as are the tourists. When we reach Lima, we find the home of Pizarro, Spanish conqueror of the Incas who moved Peru's capital to Lima, being torn down to make way for a modern building.

Yet Lima, "City of the Kings," retains much of its colonial atmosphere. That Señora gliding along the street in her small black mantilla; the overhanging, latticed balcony and tiled courtyard of the Torre-Tagle Palace; the colonnaded streets—these hint an almost vanished culture.

Lima lies beside the sea on the coastal plain. We visit the dusty ruins at Pachacamac on its mounds overlooking the Pacific. In days of its crimson and vermilion glory, fish were caught, put in watertight baskets, and carried—swimming all the way—on backs of swift couriers to the Inca's table high in the Andes at Cuzco.

On our flight north from Lima, we still follow desert, now nearly 2,000 miles long since we left central Chile. Yet there is abundant water beneath this dusty surface. Lima is a city of magnificent trees, sustained entirely by ground water and irrigation, and by a humid atmosphere.



Courtesy of Pan American Airways

On Lake Titicaca
A Balsa Boat Illustrates Ancient Style of Craftsmanship in Peruvian Highlands

4 Years Doubles Travel by Plane

Progress of aviation in South America during the four years between Marjorie Shuler's flight of 1934, and Mr. Sharp's this year, is told in a few figures of Pan American Airways:

Route Mileage: 1934—27,554; 1937—32,436.
Passenger Miles: 1934—39,223,326; 1937—73,528,000.
Passengers Carried: 1934—106,531; 1937—196,849.
Mail and Express: 1934—816,266 pounds; 1937—2,740,798 pounds.
Number of Airports: 1934—190; 1937—226.
Radio Weather Stations: 1934—78; 1937—117.
Pan American Airways Personnel: 1934—2,658; 1937—3,787.

A Chilean who lives in Lima told me his wife, a Peruvian, never saw rain until she went to Chile with him on their honeymoon. She had lived 28 years in Lima.

We pass Talara, oil town shimmering in the heat. But at the airport it is cool in the shade of planted trees. Our plane leaves shore for a while across a bay. After only a few minutes of flying time, we come in sight of shore again. It is absolute jungle.

A shift of the Humboldt Current explains this lightning change, for here it swings out to sea.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, is a city of commerce and of river-borne traffic, including rafts and dug-outs. Islands of green tubular growth float down from the interior. The native populace in its stilt-houses is of the lowlands.

Within an hour, all this changes, even if you travel by train on the way to Quito. The banana plantations dwindle. We re-enter the Altiplano. Color again bursts upon us in the natives' costumes. Indians toil along the roads, carrying heavy loads vast distances for a pittance.

In Quito are some of the finest of Colonial churches, but their architectural beauty is marred by the human poverty in evidence.

The colors in Ecuador, and the costumes, are different from those of upper Peru and Bolivia. At Otavalo is one of the most distinctive tribes, north about 75 miles from Quito. The English Captain and I drive it together over a mountain road, twice crossing the Equator by land—in view of snow-clad peaks.

At dusk we arrive. An old Spanish hacienda has been placed at our disposal. The Majordomo meets us, lantern in hand, at the gate. Fires flicker on the floors of the peons' quarters. Through the patio we are shown to our rooms. Candles glow as though electricity had never been discovered.

At dinner, the Majordomo and his wife lament the times.

"These Socialists," she cries in her clear Spanish, black eyes snapping. "They never did an honest day's work and want to take what honest people have worked to build."

Soft Colors

The next morning in the market place at Otavalo—Saturday morning—color has its field day. An open square seethes with soft reds, rain-washed blues, pastel yellows, muted purples and all the gamut of sunset hues.

In the midst of the strolling crowd, see that lordly fellow—white felt hat with wide brim rolling up a bit; long hair braided in one queue falling over powerful shoulders; strong legs, and mountain-wise bare feet.

His is not the carriage of a subject race. His wife follows close behind. Papoose sleeps or smiles on her back, secure in his crimson wrappings, head protected from the sun by a kerchief of palest yellow, an Andrea del Sarto yellow tied like a lullaby beneath the chubby chin.

South American Indians of the west coast are not on reservations. In some communities they are the populace, as here in Otavalo.

Homeward the swift wings bear us through Colombia with its strange tropical fruits—one for all the world like a green hand grenade—and its mountain highlands. In Colombia we fly over the most highly developed national airway system in South America, Scadta. It has brought Bogota, the capital high in the Andes, into rapid touch with the outside world.

Where river boat and mule back were the only means of access to travelers not so long ago, we fly in a few hours down from the northern end of the Altiplano, across the untracked jungles of the Choco region on Colombia's northwestern coast—with two orchids riding in their special container on the seat opposite, destined for some lady's corsage in Panama.

Adios, South America!

The series concluded today on South America has met with such favorable response that three additional daily articles will be published, starting next Monday, entitled: "Meet Central America."

China Conscripts Soldiers for Army From All Classes

(Continued from Page 1)

flagship of the Japanese fleet in China waters, which led the naval attack on Shanghai last year.

[The Admiralty announced in Tokyo that a general drive on Hankow had been launched up the Yangtze and that a marine party had landed and was in action. The Admiralty did not say where the party had landed.]

The Japanese were expected to meet the stiffest opposition near Kiu-kiang where the Chinese have formed a boom in the river by sinking junks loaded with rock.

Chengchow in Ruins

SHANGHAI, June 11 (AP)—Japanese bombs and the Chinese "scorched-earth" policy had reduced Chengchow today from a once prosperous railway center to a city of ruins.

Chinese still held the City, junction point of the east-west Lung Hai and north-south Peiping-Hankow Railways, against the Japanese drive for the position to strike south against Hankow.

The exact status of the battle for the center remained unclear, however, as the two sides gave conflicting reports.

Japanese said they had severed the Peiping-Hankow Railway at three points south of Chengchow, cutting off any Chinese retreat south toward Hankow and facilitating attacks on the railway junction.

They asserted the most effective destruction of the railway line was accomplished by blowing up an iron bridge between Chengchow and Sincheng, 30 miles southeast.

The operations against the railway were reported carried out by a picked group of engineers who blew up the Lung Hai near Tanghsan, in Kiangsu Province, May 14, and since have traveled 150 miles west to dynamite the Peiping-Hankow road.

Japanese added that their thrusts toward Chengchow were progressing without great difficulty.

Chinese reports on the contrary said heavy fighting was in progress, with flanking attacks along the Lung Hai, effectively halting the invaders.

Chengchow itself was reported almost a complete ruin as the Chinese carried out their "scored-earth" policy of leaving as little as possible for their enemy.

Chinese reports said that added to the damage done by Japanese war planes the Chinese themselves destroyed the most important buildings before the main defense forces withdrew.

Waterworks Bombed

CANTON, China, June 11 (AP)—Four squadrons of Japanese planes roared smoothly over Canton last night and, unattacked by Chinese defenders, dropped cargoes of bombs on an electric powerhouse and waterworks in the suburb of Saichuen.

The invaders' craft were clearly visible in the moonlight to citizens of Canton, who have been subjected to an even two weeks of aerial bombardment in which thousands have been killed and wounded.

The usual sputter of machine-gun and rifle fire of Chinese guards did not greet the attackers last night.

Canton suffered acutely in sweltering weather because of a water shortage due to damage of a waterworks in the previous night's bombing on the outskirts.

Extent of the damage inflicted in Saichuen last night was not learned immediately.

Chinese Embassy Closed

TOKYO, June 11 (AP)—The Chinese Embassy was formally closed today, nearly a year after the start of the Chinese-Japanese conflict, and Y. C. Yang, Charge d'Affaires, and his staff of nine left for China.

Mr. Yang described the closing of the Embassy as "merely a temporary suspension of business." China's Ambassador to Tokyo, Hsu Shih-ying, was recalled Jan. 20.

Tadahisa Matsudaira, Former Japanese Consul General at Hankow, who left there hastily last August, was on hand to bid Mr. Yang good-by.

The decision to close the Embassy was announced yesterday. Chinese said, however, that it did not constitute severance of diplomatic relations.

Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

international group can take action, as was done at the Nyon Conference which halted submarine "piracy" in the Mediterranean in September, 1937. The reason for this is that, in the present instance, it is chiefly British-registered vessels which are being singled out for attack.

[Sixty British ships, the Associated Press estimates, have been attacked and 78 British seamen killed or wounded since the Spanish civil war started nearly two years ago.]

Whatever is done—and it is emphasized here that nothing will be finally decided until the Cabinet meets—will be done after close consultation and in agreement with France.

Cautious Policy Followed

The problem is regarded by Whitehall as particularly delicate, partly because it is not desired to provoke Gen. Francisco Franco into seizing British property, as, for instance, the Riotinto copper mines or British Iron ore mines in Asturias, and partly because reprisals might cause damage to British ships in General Franco's ports.

The question whether really drastic action, such as most people think is called for, might lead to a clash with Italy and Germany is also under consideration.

Various proposals have been put forward. One is to bombard Cadiz after giving the inhabitants warning so as to enable them to leave the City. Another is to seize an equivalent number of Francoist ships. A third is to block the entrance to Insurgent harbors so as to prevent ingress or egress. This would be a particularly effective procedure since most of General Franco's material comes by sea.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 11

President:

Renamed Charles R. Arundell, John W. Kern, Clarence V. Opper, and John H. Tyson to Board of Tax Appeals; Edgar B. Broussard member of Tariff Commission.

Signed bills:

Requiring alien propagandists to register with State Department.

Authorizing medals for four British heroes of Panay incident.

Authorizing $357,400,000 Federal aid to highways for 1940-41.

Asked Congress to provide $150,000 for FBI fight on kidnapers.

Reappointed Stewart McDonald to be Federal Housing Administrator.

Named Edward A. Conger to be Federal Judge for Southern District of New York.

Named William Clark to be Judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senate:

Passed bills:

Giving Federal Power Commission broad powers over natural gas industry.

Requiring Government contractors to observe wage and hour standards.

Authorizing expenditure of $370,000,000 on 90 flood control projects.

Requiring Government to care for aged horses.

Authorizing expenditure of $16,000,000 in modernizing aircraft carriers Lexington and Saratoga.

Authorizing $500,000 investigation of monopolies.

Creating Niagara Falls Bridge Commission.

Passed resolution calling on Government departments to explain aliens in their employ.

Confirmed Board of Tax Appeals appointees.

Passed bill revising Federal Bankruptcy Law.

House:

Passed bills:

Increasing enlisted strength of Air Corps from 18,400 to 21,500.

Creating new Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

Authorizing five-year $3,000,000 building program for Bureau of Fisheries.

Appropriating $25,000 for investigation of un-American activities.

Appropriating $276,000,000 to cover deficiencies.

Voted to seat Representative Alphonse Roy (D) of New Hampshire, ousting Arthur B. Jenks (R).

Departments:

Internal Revenue Bureau ruled old age benefits paid by Social Security Board not subject to income taxes.

Opened a Door

Mrs. Emily F. Murphy
"Janey Canuck" in the Field of Canadian Literature, Also First Woman Police Magistrate in British Empire

Canadians Honor Women Who Won Right as Persons

(Continued from Page 1)

known from coast to coast as Canada's pioneer authoress, "Janey Canuck," was appointed the first woman Police Magistrate in the British Empire. Her first case was appealed on the ground that, legally she was not a "person" within the meaning of the wording of the British North America Act, that vital document on which Canada's nationhood rests.

But, appealed, the judgment—and the first victory won.

To jump lightly over years in which plenty of discouragement failed to quell the determination of the "Famous Five," 1929 saw them finally appealing at "the foot of the throne."

The question was submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. Lord Sankey, who delivered this famous judgment on Canada's women, pointed out that in the same sessions of the British House that passed the B. N. A. Act, John Stuart Mill introduced an amendment to the Representation of the People Bill proposing that to leave out the word "man" and substitute the word "people" would allow for the introduction of woman's suffrage. It was therefore evident that the "fraimers" considered the word "person" applied to both men and women.

Ernest Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, heard that the women were being relegated to the Public Archives Building with their memorial tablet, and insisted at once that the Senate was where they belonged. He consulted with his colleague, the Leader of the Senate, Raoul Dandurand, and the place in the lobby was arranged.

Among the invited guests for the ceremony is Madam Pierre Casgrain, wife of the Speaker of the House, leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Quebec Province, where she has just once more seen her bill to enfranchise the women of that Province defeated in the present sessions of the Provincial Legislature.

The commemoration was arranged by the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The project has been in hand since 1932.

The five names to appear on the tablet are Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Louise MacKinney, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, Mrs. Irene Parlby, and Mrs. Nellie McClung.

Lewis Takes Hand In Auto Union's Factional Strife

DETROIT, June 11 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, intervened yesterday in affairs of the United Automobile Workers' Executive Board, which is split by a dispute endangering Homer Martin's control of the Board. Mr. Martin, U. A. W. President, announced after conferring with Mr. Lewis at Washington yesterday that Board members have geen summoned to meet Sunday morning at the United Mine Workers' headquarters in Washington.

In a statement telephoned to Detroit, Mr. Martin accused Richard T. Frankensteen, Former Assistant President of the Union, and his associates of "bad faith" and said they were trying "to revive factionalism which has been so destructive to the interests of the membership."

A special meeting of the Executive Board, which started out as a routine affair developed into a dispute when a coalition, headed by Mr. Frankensteen, claimed control of 12 votes, sufficient to deadlock any proposal the Martin group brought before the 24-man board.

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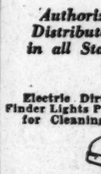
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Guideposts to World Fellowship Among Children

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Fortifying the Child Against Prejudice and Provincialism

Through Books, Museums, and Correspondence, Even Very Little Children Can Become World-Wide Minded

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. William Heard Kilpatrick has so well said, "The rising generation faces a different world, an integrating world. It is the truth that will make them free and upon this truth we must rely."

The statement is a direct challenge, we believe, to parents, teachers, librarians, and to all those engaged in the training of children. It is a challenge for us to pull together in helping the children to build up early in life through their various activities, finer attitudes of tolerance and sympathy toward others, and to think more and more in terms of world-mindedness.

Fortified In Childhood

With men and affairs becoming more and more interrelated, what guideposts should we, as educators, be setting up for our youth? While the old theories of military supremacy, of nationalism, of regimentation, seem to be reappearing—what is the truth upon which we wish our children to rely? Is it to be a background of fear and suspicion? Or is it a richer and finer understanding of other peoples and their contributions to mankind, gleaned through clear, useful, and informed thinking?

We certainly believe with Carrie Chapman Catt that "The way can and will be found, when people cease to be afraid to think." Why should all thoughts of world peoples be postponed in the child's training to high school and college days? Why shouldn't our children be fortified in early years against the prejudices, injustices, inherited traditions, hysteria, and mental blindness which destroy peace and good will toward men? With Dr. Kilpatrick's thought in mind, "It is the truth that will make them free," the writer has become very interested in observing what various teachers and librarians here and there have been doing to cultivate early in children some world-wide viewpoints.

Through their Social Study units and various projects, children have felt directly the scope of world trade. They know that international trade brings to their very door goods from the ends of the earth—sugar from Cuba, tea from India and China, rubber from Africa, matches from Sweden, etc. They observe, also, what commodities we, in turn, are sending to other peoples.

The children note, too, through the kindly help of their teachers and librarians, that literature, art, and music have long been international. They realize that Hans Christian Andersen, Shakespeare, Tagore, Michelangelo, Wagner, as well as other artists in their various lines, belong not to an individual nation but to all nations. A lovely poem or an opera or a beautiful picture is a world possession rather than the possession of any single nation or individual.

Wider World-Reading

Special efforts are being made by teachers and librarians to encourage wider world-reading among the children. We might find in many a teacher's classroom a corner devoted to "Around the World Books." There we would find the children reveling in stories with settings in countries other than their own—Selma Lagerlof's "Mårbacka" and Princess Der Ling's "Kow Tow" are real missionaries in promoting kindly understanding. Monica Shannon's "Dobry, the Story of the Bulgarian Boy," Mukerji's "Indian Stories," Thorsmark's "In Wooden Shoe-Land," all help to promote the idea that fundamentally all nations are alike. And for the older child, A. A. Milne's "Peace With Honor," or Vera Brittain's "Testament of Youth" will provide stimulating food for thought.

The teachers and librarians are careful, too, to supply unbiased newspapers and carefully selected periodicals for the various current events or discussion clubs. Books on both sides of controversial topics should be available. Each classroom should have a current events bulletin for clippings and pictures that depict international affairs. (Homes sometimes have them too!) The bulletin board should be supervised by an able committee or by the teacher, so that the news depicted be not that which reflects only the queer customs and oddities of other nations or the sentimental side of world affairs, and so that the pictures show something more than airplane maneuvers, army and navy drills.

Between Propaganda And News

We should teach our children as early as possible to distinguish between propaganda and news. That discrimination will be one of the most valuable lessons of the child's life. The children should have access to magazines which deal with education for world friendship, like the magazine section of The Christian Science Monitor, the National Geographic magazine, Travel, and Asia, with their illuminating pictures. The making of class posters, booklets, murals for the wall, and the correspondence with children of other lands all help, too, in fostering an interest in other peoples.

It would be well to have the reading lists include "World Friendships Through Children's Books," prepared by the Children's Department, St. Louis Public Library; "Everyland," a reading list for children, prepared by the Public Library, Newark, N. J.; "Touring Europe Through Children's Books," Department of Work With Children, Los Angeles Public Library; "Children of Many Lands," Cleveland Public Library.

Folk dances and folklore, plays and pageants reflecting the life of various peoples, have never ceased to prove stimulating to boys and girls.

Other Means Found Helpful

Many classrooms, too, build up museums, exhibition tables and the like to develop an interest in toys, art, wood carvings, pottery, jewelry, clothing of various people. Lantern slides and movies, charts of social progress, all help the children to visualize the contributions of people and the interdependence of the nations, one with the other.

One interesting fourth-grade class which the writer recently visited had so soundly thought over and discussed the problem of world understanding and how it affected them, that they formulated the following code or proclamation:

Children and World Friendliness
A Proclamation
By the Boys and Girls Themselves

We believe that boys and girls can do much in helping this country of ours to develop a feeling of friendship for the peoples of other countries and to further the spirit of world neighborliness and good will. We believe that by appreciating the rights of other individuals in our classrooms and in our neighborhoods, we can help the United States of America in its appreciation of the rights of other nations.

That we may best serve our country in the promotion of world understanding be it resolved:

1. That we avoid games and toys that suggest the destruction of human life.
2. That we seek to admire those heroes who aid in the bettering and enriching of human life and not in the destroying of it.
3. That through our reading, we build up finer attitudes of tolerance and sympathy toward all races of mankind.
4. That we strive to protect the rights of others on the playground and in the school building, at home and in the community.
5. That we exchange letters of understanding and friendliness with the children of other nations.
6. That we patronize those radio and movie performances that emphasize the spirit of humaneness and good will.
7. That in our study of the various nations we be led to a better sense of appreciation of the contribution made by other peoples.
8. That in our dealings with our classmates, we help in every possible way to promote a better spirit of neighborliness.
9. That through our projects, our dramatizations, our sports, we learn better the "rules of the games," the give and take of life.
10. That through our assemblies and public performances we show by word and deed that we stand for the neighborliness of mankind.

Florence Piper Tuttle

Courtesy of Camps Idlewild, New Hampshire; Winnedumah, California; Pine Knoll, New Hampshire

When a Boy or Girl Goes Off to Camp

The little group with a counselor (top picture) is learning to make fire by rubbing sticks together, one of the primitive skills dear to the heart of any camper, especially a small boy. The well-filled canoes at lower left and the girl on a horse at lower right illustrate sides of outdoor life with which many a child does not become familiar except as he is fortunate enough to be a vacation camper.

Summer for the Two-to-Six Tots

2—Helping Mother Means Helping Oneself Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For two- and three-year olds the most important aspect of "Helping Mother" is learning to help themselves, especially in eating and dressing. At four these matters of routine should have become habitual accomplishments, especially if the mother's attitude in teaching self-help is one of easy-going, patient co-operation.

I have found that a small child learns to feed himself easily if he has a small spoon with a straight handle, a porringer or dish with high sides, and a squat cup such as an enamel picnic cup. The first step comes at about a year when the mother hands the small spoon to her baby and feeds him herself with another spoon. When the baby naturally experiments, he finds that spooning food into his mouth is just as fascinating as spooning sand into a pail, and he should regard it in that light at first. At the same time small amounts of milk are poured into the cup, and the child tries to drink from this, especially if spilling is ignored. The moment the child is physically capable of feeding himself most of his food, however sloppily and erratically, he should be moved into the dining room to absorb its atmosphere of self-feeding. Mother's help can then be tapered off.

Capturing His Interest

Dressing is more complicated, and seems to depend on the dexterity and interest of the child as much as on maternal determination. A four-year-old boy and a two-and-a-half-year-old girl both learned to dress the same summer. The boy was clumsy and his interests lay elsewhere, but the moment he discovered that shorts were adequate clothing for a hot summer day he dressed himself for play at least without any prompting from his mother. Shoes, carefully unlaced by his mother at night, were the next logical step, and as the weather became cooler he added socks, sweaters, and underwear automatically. Meanwhile the little sister became ambitious, and with her underwear all laid out on the floor and ready to step into she was soon dressing herself, too.

Summer is the best season in which to begin independence in dressing. The clothes are first laid out on the floor, then the child is taught to lay them out himself, and finally to turn them right side out when necessary. Tying shoes is usually a five-to-six-year-old accomplishment.

A child of two to four cannot be expected to perform even trivial tasks for the household on his own responsibility. With a little coaching, however, he can be expected to help regularly in one or more of the following ways: tidy his room and help make his bed, clean up the daily newspapers, dry silver and cooking pans, and wipe up his own spills with either a damp cloth or a dustpan and brush.

Four-to-six-year-olds can manage all the above duties better and with progressively less reminding, and can as well set the table, clear off the dishes, wash some dishes, wipe plates and saucers, look after younger children, sweep the porch, water plants, and help in caring for the garden and in arranging flowers.

Help Him to Feel Useful

A young child definitely enjoys household jobs if he feels that his work makes him an important, co-operating figure in the family life. Without this feeling housework soon becomes unpleasant drudgery to be avoided at all costs. To give a young child desirable attitudes towards family co-operation is an art in itself, but I am sure that it is never achieved by the mother who says to her three-year-old, "Thomas, it's time for you to go upstairs and clean up your room now." At three she will take Thomas's hand, go upstairs to his room with him, help him with the cleaning up and make it fun, and polish off the job with a few words of praise for Thomas. After a year of this regular training Thomas will be in the right frame of mind and mature enough to carry on by himself.

Here is how the work is arranged in one family with four young children consisting of a six-year-old, a four-year-old and twins of two. After breakfast all four go upstairs to their rooms and straighten them, the twins with the help of their mother. The older children make their own beds. The six-year-old then stays with the twins and watches out for them for three-quarters of an hour, while the four-year-old helps his mother either by clearing the breakfast or superficially tidying the living room and then by wiping the breakfast dishes. The older children in this family are already capable, responsible, and workmanlike in all their undertakings.

Saved for Rainy Days

In another family of three small children the mother saves all her more interesting housecleaning for rainy days when the children are indoors. On these days she cleans bureau drawers, closets, and bookcases when the assistance of even a four-year-old is a genuine help. The children fetch and carry books, sort out the contents of the drawers, fill pans with soapy water, rinse out scrubbing cloths, and so on. When the job is completed mother and her beaming children sit down for a special tea-party of cookies and milk.

The children in both these families have unusually desirable attitudes toward their family life. They have been taught to understand that they are full-fledged members of the family and that they share in the work as well as in the fun makes them so. Their attitude towards work is serious but happy, and they feel unusually secure in their family relationships.

B. B. P.

(A Saturday feature)

Sonny Learns to Buy Clothes

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ohio

Dear Editor:

Our ten-year-old son is learning to buy his own clothes. We talk over the points to be considered before the purchase is made, and then send the boy alone to make his purchase. As a result, we feel that he is already competent to purchase most of his apparel. He has made mistakes, of course, but not many more than adults are apt to make themselves now and then. We think that this training will prove a big aid toward making him self-reliant.

Our high school daughter will redecorate her room when school is out. As a result she has pored over various booklets on interior decorating, and learned a lot concerning fabrics, paints, and the arrangement and selection of furniture. I think she will eventually spend the amount of money allotted her for the room in a thoughtful and discriminating manner.

We are reading books which throw a light on the living conditions and customs in other countries. To this end we have chosen a number of recommended travel books, as well as some which are rich in historical lore. I feel that this sort of reading will go a long way in acquainting the children with life in other lands. Our teacher has also encouraged the idea and is making an effort to secure pen friends for the children in various countries.

When we read books about various countries, we try to learn something of their language, perhaps learning to use a few of their words. The children find this rather fascinating. We are often able to find some person in the community who has come from the countries which we are reading about, and who will tell us many tales of their former homeland.

(Mrs.) O. S.

Kitchen Sport

Missouri

Dear Editor:

Providing the half grown school boy and girl, suitable and interesting occupation on Saturdays, has given many mothers much thought. Having to meet just this need, with a growing family, the suggestion came to this mother, to combine gainful employment with pleasure.

With this object in mind, the children were permitted to own and operate the kitchen each Saturday afternoon. One child was made monitor and was directly responsible for the actions of the others. One or two friends, usually, were also included. All hands went into a huddle as the cook book was perused and votes cast on what would be undertaken in the way of culinary pursuits.

Doughnuts were a particularly popular product, possibly because their numbers appeased juvenile appetites. At any rate, amidst laughter and joy, tremendous operations around the table and cook stove took place. Nor was this domain trespassed upon by the head of the house. Many, indeed, were the tasty dishes brought to her maternal lair for approval.

The children learned to depend upon themselves, for the working out of all recipes, for this was their afternoon and they were not to seek mother's help. The boys became as proficient as the girls, often more so. We felt that the materials used in this manner were not a large drain on our limited larder, and that the vast amount of cooking knowledge gained was worth it all. It was obligatory to leave the kitchen as spotless as its Saturday appearance was required to be. There were seldom any violations of privileges. The business at hand seemed to wholly occupy the attention of all present. Especially on wet or wintry days, was this Kitchen Sport a welcome activity. Many new and tasty dishes were the result of young ideas.

Thus the children became proficient in the art of cooking. Permitting them carte blanche in this instructive work, made them self-reliant and served to bring forth their own originality and resourcefulness.

(Mrs.) J. H.

A Saturday Column

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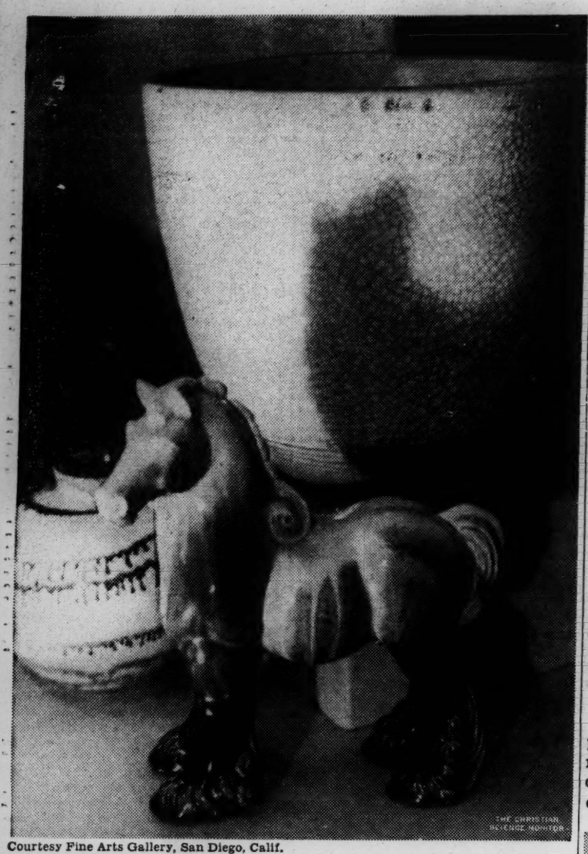


Courtesy Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego, Calif.

Seen in the San Diego ceramics show were this jolly little horse by Kay Finch, the spherical flowing-blue vase by Beatrice Wood, and, above, a yellow punch bowl by Laura Andreson

California's Ceramic Show

By Reginald Poland, Director of the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego, Calif.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Studio-potters are becoming ever more numerous, and California table-ware and glazed tile are in demand from our west to east coasts. To still further sponsor and accelerate these arts, the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego and the Western Association of Art Museum Directors promoted, and opened in the Los Angeles Museum, California's first State-wide representation of pottery, ceramic sculpture and mosaic by contemporary residents of the State.

A jury comprised of Glen Lukens, chairman, Prof. George J. Cox, head of the Art Department, U. C. L. A., and the writer, chose 111 examples, from twice that number. Fifty-two artists are represented.

Sculptures Are Numerous

As compared with the Robineau Memorial Annuals, and most of the other ceramic shows heretofore seen, this California exhibition reveals a surprisingly large proportion of ceramic sculptures. Some are superlative, and the general run below the quality of the pottery objects. The show was in the Fine Arts Gallery of San Diego during April, beautifully installed in harmoniously-toned cases of pastel shades. Its scheduled circuit will take it north to Seattle, and east at least as far as the University of Minnesota.

Glen Lukens, who won the First Prize in the national Robineau show three years ago, and who took another award in the following annual, is here represented by the largest and finest individual group in the show. One might expect this success from anyone who never spares himself, money, or time, in order to realize as perfectly as possible.

His Egyptian-blue plate of raw California alkalines, to which oxides are added for color, has a vibrant porosity due to the sand which has been added to the clay. Its lustre comes from a change of heat just before the oxidation is completed.

Myrton Purkiss, one of Glen Lukens' most promising students, sent two entries that are as good as any in the entire show. One includes a punch-bowl and six cups of rich ivory tone, commendable for their simple design, gray tone and thinly crackled glaze which leaves exposed the lower parts of the brown clay body. Laura Andreson, teacher at the University of California in Los Angeles, is among the foremost for her skill and for the appeal and beauty of her pottery.

Robert Kinoshita, of Los Angeles, is represented by a bowl with conventionalized incised floral motives, glazed in golden amber. His coat-of-arms of Dr. von KleinSmid consists of glazed tiles for insertion in a wall, and suggests many possibilities for modern use.

Gaiety in Sculpture

The artists evidently enjoyed expressing themselves in this plastic medium. There are numerous obvious intentions of playfulness and of a humorous viewpoint—at times a saving grace in art. Notable is the naïveté of Shirley Soderstrom's "Royal Family" (a cat and kittens) and also her "African in Harlem."

The gaiety happily in evidence in this refreshing collection appears in the work of Beatrice Wood, who sent two plates with horse motives, and a little whitish vase with spiral bands of cobalt blue. Three pieces by William Manker, a university teacher who has a studio at Padua Hills, while cold and elegant, are suggestive of the high technical perfection of old porcelains.

We must mention certain outstanding sculptures. "A Lucid Arrangement" by Gela, is a pseudo-abstract group, symbolizing friendship between men. A somewhat formalized "Head of a Young Lady" by Jacques Schnier of Berkeley, is striking in its accent of a blue necklace against the ivory tone of the softly glazed surface.

Two female heads by Ellamarie Packard of San Diego State College, are other appropriately ceramic and decorative, with a refreshingly naïve spirit. Agnes da Ponte Berne of Sacramento has a pair of decoratively turning cockatoos in white with red head crest. These have gone beyond the hackneyed banal commercial "table birds," too frequently seen today. The pair of rolling kittens by Hazel S. Martin, of Los Angeles, recall the antique potter's craft, but are also in the lively spirit of today.

This show emphasizes the fact that California's ceramic arts already can stand and walk alone. Some of these pieces should be included in the forthcoming all-American Ceramic Exhibition which is to be shown in Europe. The colors are Californian; the design and spirit American; there is an "awareness of now" in it.

Also in the ceramics show at the San Diego Fine Arts Gallery, this bowl and six cups, made of brown clay partially glazed in rich ivory tone, was one of the entries of Myrton Purkiss

Slip Covers to Match Draperies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Giving a snappy character to the furnishings of a room without having too many different patterns, is sometimes achieved by repeating the fabric of the draperies in a slip cover for the sofa or easy chair. This use of the same material for both the draperies and one or more chairs, results in an individualistic effect, and tends to make the family feel that the room was made "just for them."

Instead of having a collection of furnishings, no piece of which seems to belong to any of the rest, this use of the same patterned fabric gives the room quite a made-to-order look. It is something like having a blouse especially created for an ensemble. No one else has quite the same thing. Furthermore, it is not just another blouse, but a garment which completes the ensemble and is seldom used with any other outfit. For that reason it looks more distinctive.

So it is with the introduction of any design into several parts of a room. The whole ensemble seems to acquire unity and character. No one has seen just this same combining of furnishings before and the room takes on the special and individual taste of the people who planned it.

Consider Three Points

In choosing the patterned fabric for a new room or for one to be redecorated, there are several points to consider—the size of the pattern; the texture and quality of the material; the color. By considering each of these with an eye to having the goods fit into its surroundings, it will be a long time before you will tire of the material. Each time that you look at it and its relation to the other furnishings, the satisfaction is felt.

Certain sizes of patterns seem to fit naturally into certain settings. Dainty flowers, for instance, or little circles, or rosebuds, or clusters of flowers, go well with early American furniture. They look right on small chairs or on those having much wood. In eighteenth-century mahogany rooms, larger patterns in floral designs seem more appropriate. Gorgeous bouquets of roses or of mixed flowers, caught into patterns, seem to bespeak an old English wing chair by the fireside.

Extreme patterns are coming on to the market, having a single figure which reaches from side to side of a 36-inch strip of chintz. Although these may find effective places as draperies in large rooms, they are too large to be used on chairs. A fairly safe rule is to choose a design which is small enough so that the entire pattern can be cut to advantage and appear in its entirety on the seat or back of a chair. Otherwise the cover of the chair will have an appearance of choppiness and will lack a tailored appearance.

Durability, or Lively Pattern

As far as texture goes, and quality, it is generally felt that chintz will not stand hard wear on chairs as well as linen or mohair. The use a chair is going to get will determine the kind of fabric to use on it. Chintz, however, has so many lovely patterns and is such a crisp, cheerful material, that many homemakers prefer to forego wearability in favor of effect. Wool mohairs have many patterns similar to those in chintz. They are very durable and often can be obtained in very subdued colors. Many cotton materials are used for slip covers and draperies, goods which look very similar to regular upholstery fabrics.

As far as color goes, this is a whole subject in itself. Very strange and daring things are being done with color today. Assuming that the walls and the floor are plain beige for the walls and a dark solid color in the carpeting, the setting is just right for the introduction of patterned draperies with a slip cover to match. The plain colors on wall and floor give a restful air to the room and the patterned material gives it a touch of liviliness. To complete the room, it is interesting to have the other chairs done in plain colors picked from the patterned fabric, and to have some of them corded in contrasting colors.

A room seen recently has light walls, dark blue floor covering, and draperies of burgundy chintz with a wisteria pattern in several blues. The wing chair near the fireplace was covered in this same chintz.

Another room also had light walls and a dark blue floor covering, but in this case the draperies were a natural colored linen with a floral design in rose-rust and old blue. The love seat was covered with the same linen and two other chairs in the room were upholstered in solid colors—one in rose-rust and one in old blue.

When the walls are light, dark draperies usually are stunning. On the other hand, light draperies are less conspicuous against these walls and a light background in fabrics for chair coverings is quite interesting.

The position that the chair is to occupy in the room is important. In most homes each chair, for various reasons, goes best in one particular spot. Its size or shape or use by some member of the family, all combine to determine the place it is to occupy. If by chance the chair to be covered stands near a panel of draperies, that chair usually does not look so well as it would placed elsewhere. If all of the figured material is pushed on one side of the room, and all of the plain colors are brought to the other, the whole thing gets lop-sided.

Not every slip cover that looks like a slip cover really is a slip cover. In fact, it is quite the vogue now when buying a new sofa or chair to have it upholstered at once in chintz or linen, with pleated flounces at the bottom appearing like a slip cover. This patterned linen, for the time being, is really a substitute for the white lining. Later, a permanent cover of tapestry or heavy material is put directly over this patterned lining.

M. R. Z.

Courtesy American Furniture Mart

Someone has conceived the bright idea that a room can be made more interesting and unified by using the same fabric for hangings and for furniture coverings. In the setting here, a rather spectacular print is used, with a pattern of enormous calla lilies. Perhaps a more pleasing application of the same idea might come from using material which seems quiet, rather than loud. However, one's taste may not be another's

Housing Progress in Europe

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Of greatest social importance is the development of some sound and feasible plan for making suitable homes available to millions more of American families. Realizing that, there was good reason for the two European trips which resulted in the book, "New Homes in Old Countries," by Herbert Undeen Nelson and Marion Lawrence Nelson, published by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, Chicago; $1.25.

Starting in Sweden, their land journey took them into ten countries, extended to ten thousand miles, and brought them into close contact with housing officials, tenants and owners in the chief countries of Europe. The conditions and achievements are seen and stated clearly, happily with much lightness and animation introduced in by-the-way comments. These give distinct character to each country's people and their manners. All this makes the constantly varying situation agreeably personal, regarding both the observers and the observed.

As is well known, Sweden has done admirably in its efforts to bring better homes to all families, a like degree of success being the aim of numerous other countries. But this has come about because people realized their own need. It has not been paternally bestowed, although Government has been generous and prompt to assist. The co-operatives of this country are the world's outstanding ones, so it is no surprise to learn that 15 per cent of Stockholm's residents live in apartments built by these groups. Such enterprises are usually financed thus: bank or insurance company loan at 3 per cent, 55 per cent; Government loan, 35 per cent; members' cash, 10 per cent. The operation of each building is independently controlled by a committee of its occupants.

Similar National Policies

German practice seems to be similar to Sweden's, both encouraging single homes with land enough for growing much for the table. This reviewer's impressions were that more freedom and initiative are shown in the conduct of the Stockholm co-operatives than in those of Berlin. Nominally the setups are similar, but Swedes appeared more likely to show initiative and idealism. For example, owners of a large Stockholm apartment project might maintain a day nursery for workers' children, in quarters large and comfortable enough for adults' social gatherings or gymnastics during evening hours. Another group apartment might choose another form of wholesome activity—workshops or educational.

Austria's efforts in housing have been focused in Vienna, where are found imposing groups of apartments, each a small community with library, laundry and assembly hall as well as day nursery. These are monuments of the Socialist regime, as the uprising of 1934 brought to the attention of the world, and are by far the most desirable quarters in a city where nine-tenths of the people are tenants. It is natural that the political currents of recent years should have prevented great progress in Austrian housing, yet there are "garden home" projects outside Vienna that provide for several thousand families. These are for two or four families and rent for $6.00 a month. Also, over 3,000 two-room cottages with tiny barns, have been built near the city on lots 75 by 300 feet.

The narrative continues with Italian plans, ambitious here as in so many other directions, for rehousing nearly half the population. About $800,000,000 have been expended so far. These authors notice that "miles of new apartment buildings have been put up in Rome during the past five years," high grade co-operatives on which the State may loan full cost at low rates for as long as 50 years. Co-operative associations are likely to form in vocational categories, public employees being especially encouraged. Here self-government prevails, state support extended to 100 per cent, interest as low as 3½ per cent bringing amortization in 50 years.

French Conditions Peculiar

A strange situation has developed for the Parisian landlords. Law fixes rents in such a way that they are established at about half the level of 1914, in terms of purchasing power. Meanwhile, taxes have been raised and labor and fuel cost more. Finally, we are told, non-paying tenants cannot be evicted. All of which seems a scene from "Alice in Wonderland."

Government housing started in 1928 and accounted for about 200,000 family units in the next seven years, but none since then. And that is this book's story of France's efforts. Belgium, Holland and Denmark each have modifications of national support that suit popular desire. War havoc forced heavy construction on Belgium, where Modernism may be seen rampant in architecture, while streets follow ancient lines and town planning is ignored. The authors miss suggestions of "Dutch Colonial" in the new buildings of Holland, where they "saw more examples of the worst architecture of every period, including modern, than any other place we visited." The supply of middle class homes seemed to be adequate, which were remarkable for their neatness and good repair.

With the frightful congestion in some parts of London, with the sad areas of workmen's homes in many industrial centers, England's housing problems were the most serious of the western world. Brave efforts have been made to better conditions all along the line. The Duke of Windsor, as Prince of Wales, rebuilt the mid-London area that came to him as the Duchy of Cornwall estate. There were 1,500 low-income families living in slum conditions. Through several years he erected substantial apartments, that were well kept and served to lead other owners of large properties to do likewise. Now people are being taken out of English city slums at the rate of 6,000 weekly. Encouragement to building has been given by the English state in a variety of ways, by loans, by subsidies and by outright grants. Municipalities have also aided private construction in many ways, so effectively that more than three-fourths of the 324,000 houses built in 1935 were in that class.

Evidently meant as merely an introduction to the subject of new homes in old countries, this small book makes a genial beginning that may serve to lead readers to more profound authorities. It touches on all the major remedial accomplishments in meeting what is perhaps the most serious social need, but only by allusion is one made conscious of how critical and how enormous that need is.

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Recently acquired by the Boston Art Museum, this small, bow-front sideboard of mahogany and satinwood has notable refinement in its design and is of further importance as the maker is known—and the year of its making—William Hook of Salem; 1809

A Sideboard of Distinction

An American Sheraton sideboard, the work of William Hook of Salem, has been recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and is at present on display in the Recent Accessions Gallery. The piece was made by Hook in 1809 as a wedding present for his sister, and for a number of years has been loaned to the Museum by Mrs. Mabel H. F. McInnes, a granddaughter of the original owner. As her bequest, it has now become a permanent addition to the Museum's collection of American furniture.

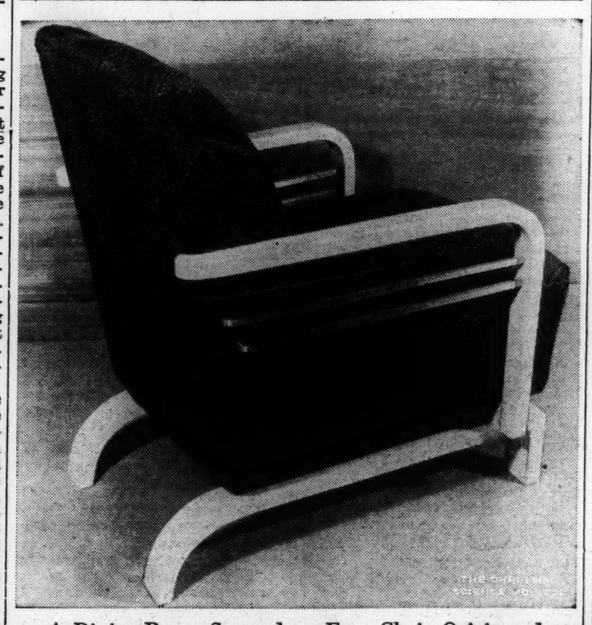
The sideboard is small in size, made of mahogany, in characteristic late Sheraton style. It has a bow front bearing a fan pattern with alternating sections of plain and of feathered satinwood, producing a rich decorative effect. The feathered satinwood veneer is also used on the sides.

The proportions of the piece are excellent, the reeded, tapering legs set out from the body.

The bell capital is carved with a delicate water-leaf design, a characteristic motif of the work of William Hook. A distinctive feature is, that the bow front does not project over the legs. The knobs are of brass with an acorn pattern.

William Hook was born in Salem in 1777 and was one of the leading cabinet makers of that city in the period after 1800, working for many prominent families of his day. Other known pieces by him are a work table, a card table, and a dressing table, also made for his sister; and a chest of drawers and dressing mirror, dating from the year 1818. Another piece in the Boston Museum, a dressing table attributed to him by Fiske Kimball, bears the same characteristic water-leaf motif as the recently acquired sideboard.

Because of the fine proportions and the skillful handling of the various kinds of wood, together with the rich effect of the details of carving and turning, the piece is a noteworthy addition to the Museum's permanent collection of American furniture of the early nineteenth century.



A Dining-Room Set and an Easy Chair Originated by a California Designer

There has been growing in the United States a style that is distinctly her own. One might say it is a composite that is still able to express strong individuality. Paul R. Williams of Glendale, Calif., has included touches of the French, the German and the Oriental, in a dining-room unit that can be made in a typically American manner.

This designer believes it is not necessary to lose character in a repeated production. While not attempting to make a Chippendale piece via short cuts, he aims rather to do what a Chippendale would do with our modern tools and materials, for the present-day requirements.

In this dining-room set of natural birch, finished in ebony black, we see an arrangement expressing strength in the backs of the chairs, yet comfort; in the table leg, grace of line, yet the practical merit of being out of the way of one's knees.

The easy chair, covered in a deep mulberry with a touch of beige, has leg lines suggesting comfort and strength; the silvery rods speak of lightness; the white color, of coolness.

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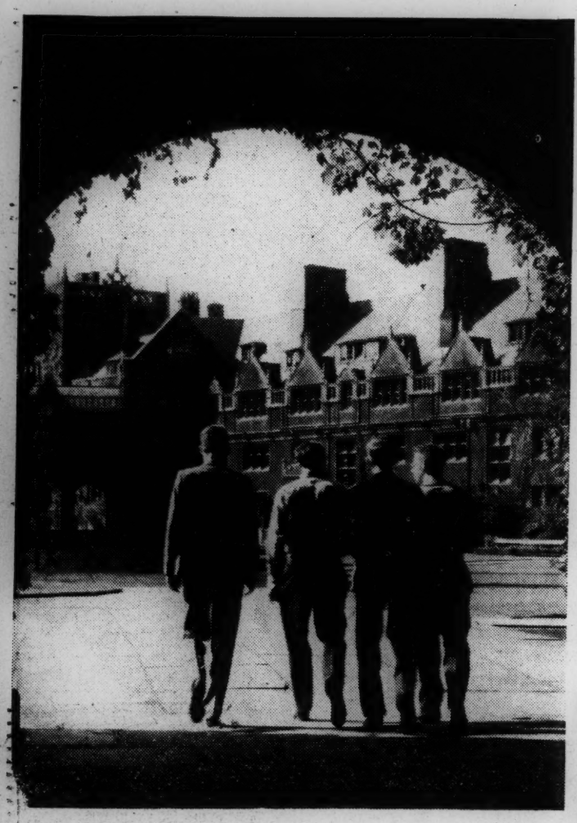

A School for Your Son

Whether you are looking for a college preparatory school, a military school, a junior college, or an elementary school suited to the needs of your son, you may profitably consult the school advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Here are schools in all sections of the country attuned to the requirements of Monitor readers. They are glad to have you consult with them about your school problem. Look for the school advertisements on the Education Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

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Red Sox Close Home Stand Over Week-End —Yachting—Local and National Golf

White Sox Waste Hits Says Dykes; Bees Home Soon

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A combination of injuries has raised havoc with the Chicago White Sox. When Jimmy Dykes succeeded Lew Fonseca as manager on May 8, 1934, the club stock quickly went up. In 1936 the White Sox finished fourth; in '37 they finished third. But a succession of mishaps has wrecked the Dykes system this season, and as the Windy City boys moved into Fenway Park for their series with the Red Sox, they were in seventh place, fighting to escape the cellar.

Although he recently took three out of four from the Yankees, Dykes maintains that the White Sox will not regain a berth in the upper half of the American League with the present offense. "We get plenty of hits," explains Jimmy, "but waste most of them. One day we walloped 15 hits, including three doubles and a pair of triples, yet lost the ball game, 9 to 4."

Stratton Back

Injuries have kept Luke Appling, Monte Stratton and Clint Brown out of action through a majority of the early White Sox games. Appling, one of the outstanding shortstops in the league, is working out, but will not be available for duty in the infield for another month. Brown may be on the bench for the season. Stratton is back, however, and pitching winning ball.

The decrease in the Chicago offense has the South Side of Chicago talking about Zeke Bonura. Dykes traded the big New Orleans boy to the Washington Senators during the off-season, in exchange for Joe Kuhel. However, while the popular Zeke is helping keep the Senators in the first division, the light-hitting Kuhel is warming the White Sox bench. Joe is far and away a better defensive first baseman than Bonura, but the bottom has completely dropped out of his batting average.

Dykes defends himself by explaining that Bonura seldom drove in important runs against the stronger clubs, and then kicked in as many for the opposition as he pushed across for his team mates.

Radcliff on First

In place of Kuhel, Dykes is playing Ray Radcliff. The former outfielder is a pleasant surprise. He looks more at home around the bag than he did in the field.

The White Sox offer more good news in the form of Henry Steinbacher, an outfielder who spent eight years in Class AA minors. The newcomer is hitting close to .350, and Dykes insists he is no flash in the pan.

Dykes is one of those fellows who believes the Cleveland Indians will continue to give the Yankees and all rivals an interesting battle in the American League this season.

"They have the pitchers, the power, the leading rookie of the year in Ken Keltner, and Oscar Vitt seems to have eliminated that losing complex on the road," the Chicago skipper points out.

The Red Sox close their home stand tomorrow at Fenway Park by playing a double-header with the White Sox. Monday is an open date in the Hub, and on Tuesday the Bees return to National League Field for a lengthy series against the West. The Chicago Cubs are first to put in an appearance.

Fourteen successive road games face the Red Sox, beginning Tuesday in St. Louis. After playing three with the Browns, Joe Cronin leads his gang through four in Chicago, four in Detroit and three in Cleveland. Twin bills are scheduled with the White Sox on June 19, and the Tigers on June 21. The Red Sox are back at Fenway Park June 28 for a short series with the Senators.

Had Lefty Grove pitched in turn against Bob Feller on Wednesday, he could have worked one of tomorrow's games. But now Lefty must wait until the Tuesday game in St. Louis for a chance to win his eleventh.

The Red Sox have taken five out of six from the lowly Browns . . . Jimmy Foxx and Grove are certain to be among the American League all-stars in Cincinnati on July 6 . . . Jim has appeared in five of the six annual contests, but never at first base . . . His only rival for the honor this year is Hal Trosky of Cleveland.

National Open Divots

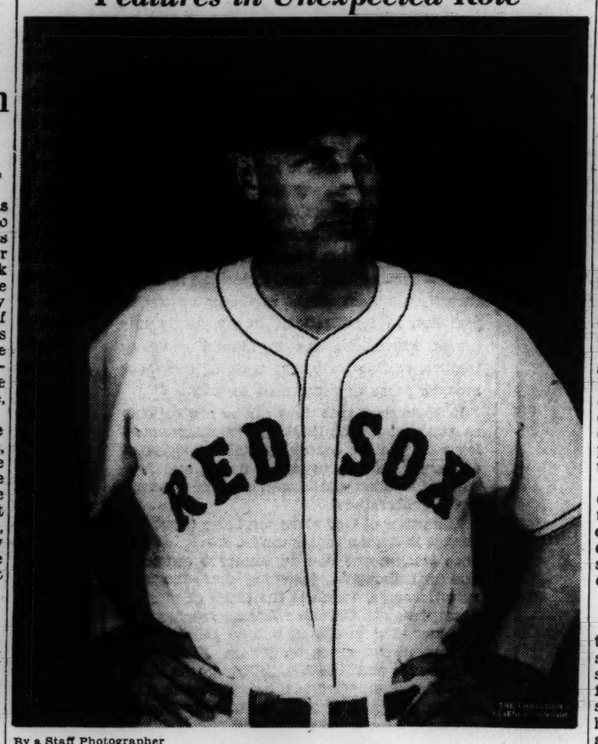
DENVER, June 11 (AP)—Bobby Jones, camouflaged by a nice coat of tan, virtually went unrecognized as he followed Jimmy Hines and Billy Burke for a few holes. . . . Harold (Jug) McSpaden was given permission to switch balls on the final green yesterday when he discovered the one he was playing was cut. . . . An official made the switch, and McSpaden promptly sank the six-footer for his 67. . . . A birdie cost Harry Cooper a birdie on No. 14. . . . Just as he stroked into the ball for an eight-foot putt, a bird flew so low it almost hit his head, and Cooper instinctively flinched. . . . His putt stopped an inch short. . . . The last three holes are living up to their reputation as heart-breakers. . . . Emery Zimmerman, with a 4-4-4 finish, was the only one of the leaders to finish under par on the last three holes.

Edwin Kingsley, Magna, Utah, amateur, was a study in inconsistency. He had 33 going out, two under par, and took 49 coming back. . . . Sir Walter Hagen, who failed to qualify, arrived debonair as ever. He drew a gallery without swinging a club. . . . Dan Galgano of Harrison, N. Y., came within a whisper of an ace on No. 15. . . . His ball struck the pin, played around it a moment like lightning, then skidded back three feet. . . . He got his deuce.

Stein Traded for Jordan

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 (AP)—The Phillies announced last night they had traded Justin Stein, young infielder, to the Cincinnati Reds for Baxter Jordan, a third baseman. President Gerry Nugent said Jordan would alternate with Pinky Whitney at third.

Features in Unexpected Role



By a Staff Photographer

Wilfred Lefebvre, Pitcher

This Rookie Pitcher, Recently Signed by the Red Sox After the Holy Cross Season, Made His Debut Yesterday. He Failed to Show Much as a Pitcher, but Amazed All in Attendance by Smiting the First Ball Pitched to Him for a Home Run. It Did Not Help Much, However, for the White Sox Beat the Bostons, 15 to 2.

Rollins Crew Anchored By 140-Pound Coxswain

By Wendell A. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"You're fired," Coach U. T. Bradley of Rollins College crews told me following the concluding race of the season Wednesday on the Charles River against the Union Boat Club, and thus my unheralded distinction of being the heaviest coxswain in the world—140 pounds—is now a thing of the past.

Not that my genial friend and coach, the former Navy and Princeton oarsman and Pomfret rowing mentor, had been displeased with my performance this year; but, with a broad "Brad" smile and unknowing shrug, the Rollins crew coach maintained, "I don't know why I let those poor men tow you all over the water—140-pound cox!"

"Next year you can do some of the towing yourself, but from the opposite end of the boat. You will be riding in the bow. I get the greatest coxes," he concluded.

It seems that the crews of the Winter Park, Fla., College, although only four years old, have held a unique distinction yearly in the matter of coxes.

Girl Coxswain

Take the case of the cox two years ago in the annual Manhattan-Rollins regatta. Announced as S. Stearns, imagine the embarrassment of Manhattan to be beaten by a boat coxed by a girl. Yes, the "S" in S. Stearns stood for Sally, and that "Sally" was the first and so far only cox to shout a Rollins crew to victory against the Jaspers.

A year ago it was the brother of Rollins' great gridiron hero, George Miller, and himself a football star of his own, that coxed the varsity crew. Elmo Miller, 138-pounds of football trickery and speed, switched from the pigskin to the megaphone. Miller's brother the year previous had romped to 13 touchdowns, all-America recognition and a Chicago Bear contract.

But this year, the freak of all sideshow coxing was thrown into the junior varsity boat. Having read write-ups of crew races I was prepared for my position, but with one doubt in my mind, how those other coxes could weigh, "110-pounds."

It wasn't long though before I learned of other complexities, the day when a "greenhorn" greeted me with my first "crab," and those first "ten-leg drives." Other terms such as "lay it on the catch," "bounce out of the bow," "shoot your hands" or "swing together" all left me awash.

Too Much Like Work

In the first place, this rowing business seems too much like work. Being brought up in sail boats, where mainsails, jibs and spinnakers manufacture speed, this "laying it on at the catch" and "leg drives" even tires me from the cox's seat.

Take for instance that race with the Union Boat Club the other day. After the start, which was a maze of hollering "fulls, halves, three-quarters, fulls, slides, and drives," the ex-college men had jumped to a quarter-length lead. As the race turned out, they continued their lead and lengthened it to about two lengths at the finish.

Now in sail boat racing with similar conditions, the play would have been the Cambridge shore line of the Charles River. Between a "beat" and a "reach," this play would have been a natural. But in crew you have to stay in your own lane.

Yes, sir, crew is a peculiar sport. Working a rudder with every puff in sail boat racing aids greatly, but "don't touch that rudder, unless you have to" is the order for crew.

Wholesome Sport

In all seriousness, though, crew is a wholesome sport. Finesse, ability, desire and stamina are its main requisites. Long hours of practice covering many hard miles contribute towards the power and condition of crews.

The love of crew is an acquired one. Only from close races, won or lost, does the active craving for the sport find its spot in the crew man's heart.

The thrill of close competition is dear to every sportsman. Although not in bodily contact with their rivals, crew is a test of all athletic requisites.

Coxing is especially thrilling. To be able to encourage, correct faults, plan the race in such a short time, and then at the end to see your efforts win out successfully, the thrill is a definite one. The most inspiring of all crew ventures, though, is the flying through space and the cool refreshing bath that the winning coxes are helped to upon the conclusion of the race. They say "it's getting the cox," but in my version, it's another way the cox rules the roost, even though he is the heaviest cox in the world.

100-Mile Whalers Race

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 11 (AP)—Foreign flags on two yachts lent an international flavor today as a score of craft lined up for the annual 100-mile Whalers race around Block Island and return. The racing was expected to take two days. Both foreign entries, the yacht Roland Von Bremen, Capt. Hans von Lottner, and the cutter Latifa, flagship of the Royal Ocean Racing Club, of England, have been entered in the race from New York to Bermuda starting June 21.

The Standings

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	16	.652
Chicago	29	19	.604
Cincinnati	23	20	.535
Boston	21	19	.525
Pittsburgh	22	21	.512
St. Louis	18	25	.419
Brooklyn	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	12	28	.300

Results June 10

New York 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston-Cincinnati (rain).
Brooklyn-Chicago (rain).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	17	.630
New York	26	19	.578
Boston	25	20	.556
Washington	27	23	.540
Detroit	23	24	.489
Chicago	17	24	.415
Philadelphia	18	26	.409
St. Louis	15	27	.357

Results June 10

Chicago 15, Boston 2.
New York 8, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 7, Washington 6 (10 innings).
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.

Henry Picard Led at Halfway; McSpaden Three Strokes Back

DENVER, June 11 (AP)—From the second round barrage that blasted the previously near-impregnable defense of Cherry Hills' par yesterday, Henry G. Picard, 30-year-old Massachusetts-born professional from Hershey, Pa., emerged with a one-shot lead over Dick Metz of Chicago at the halfway stage of the tightly-drawn National Open championship golf battle.

Tied after the first round with long-hitting Jimmie Hines, the Metropolitan open champion, Picard shook himself loose from all challengers with a second successive subpar round of 70. His total of 140 for 36 holes, however, was barely enough to stave off the challenge of Metz, who came through the dusk at the very close of the day's pyrotechnical show with a three-under-par 68, for a total of 141.

Picard enjoyed a three-shot lead over his nearest rivals and looked to have commanding control of the quest for Champion Ralph Guldahl's crown until Metz brought the second round to an electrifying climax.

Metz Reduces Picard Lead

Standing on the home green in the gathering twilight, with only a small percentage of the day's 6,000 spectators remaining to see him finish, Metz barely missed a difficult sidehill putt, from eight feet, as he made his bid for a birdie 3 and a 67 that would have pulled him level with Picard.

Metz, who once was offered a $50,000 movie contract if he scaled the open championship heights, made as grand a finish as the tournament has yet witnessed by negotiating the terrifying last nine in 34, two under par. He had five birdies with putts ranging only from three to 10 feet. His only setbacks came on the ninth, where he was stymied behind a tree after his drive and on the short 15th, where he missed a four-footer for his par.

Three under par, with the last three holes to go, Metz rimmed the cup for a birdie on No. 16, played safe on the 17th "island hole" for his par five, and then fired his final bid on the home green.

Sixty Players Qualify

Exactly 60 players, out of an original starting field of 165, qualified with scores of 155 or better for today's 36-hole struggle for the title now worn by Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J. Last year it took 152 to qualify.

At least nine players, bunched within a five-stroke range, remained in the quest for the title and first prize money of $1,000. Three strokes back of the pace-maker, at 143, were Harold "Jug" McSpaden, Kansas-born pro from Boston, and the No. 1 "unknown" threat of the field, Emery Zimmerman of Portland, Ore.

McSpaden shared a new course record of 31 for the outgoing nine with "Light Horse Harry" Cooper and posted a four-under-par 67, the best round of the tournament thus far, as he rallied from his 76 of the previous day. Jug's score was only one shot from the open championship record of 66, set by Gene Sarazen in 1932 and equaled by four other players in recent years.

Wide World

Harold Jug McSpaden, Winchester

Massachusetts Women Golfers Seeking a Workable Solution

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confronted with the problem of deciding which is the more practical method of matchicng the 32 qualifiers in the state tournament—by the numerical system or by a seeded ranking—the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts undoubtedly will spend many serious moments between now and next season seeking a workable solution.

This year the numerical system was used in pairing the 32 qualifiers for match play rounds. The system is based entirely upon the scores made in the qualifying round. For instance, Mrs. Warren Beard, of Charles River, with her medal score of 81, was drawn to play Mrs. J. B. Patterson, The Country Club, who qualified with a 95. In other words, the low score qualifiers were matched against the tailenders.

Pro and Con Discussion

All through the tournament this past week at the Belmont Country Club, where Mrs. Beard defeated Rosamond Vahey, of Vesper, 6 and 5, in the final for the state title, there has been much discussion as to the merit of this system. Some of the contestants were of the opinion that it was not a fair method, while others felt that it worked out quite well.

Margaret Curtis, president of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts, would like to see a regular seeded system used in this tournament. "I think that it would make the play far more interesting," she said. "Where we know most of our contestants quite intimately and know their ability as golfers, it would be a simple matter to issue a ranking list before the qualifying rounds of the state championships."

The competition this year in the first and second rounds was far from equal. And the reason for this was attributed to the numerical system of matching the 32 eligible players. "How could you expect a player with a qualifying score of 95 to be able to compete on even terms with a player who comes home with an 81?" Miss Curtis asks. "That's what happened in this tournament and the scores, in the first round particularly, were by large margins. This would not likely happen if we seeded our players."

Definite System

Some of the players, however, defended the numerical system. They were of the opinion that if a player wasn't good enough to be "up there" then she should be eliminated.

Just what the Association will do in this respect Miss Curtis would not predict, but she was certain that some definite method would be decided before another women's state tournament went into the records.

Mrs. Beard, in winning the title this year, played the best golf of her long career. In her match against Miss Vahey yesterday she left nothing to be desired. Long, booming drives off the tees, straight woods off the fairway, accurate approach shots, and brilliant putting was Mrs. Beard's game yesterday. On seven of the 13 holes she played Mrs. Beard needed only one putt. Over the first nine she played an even par and was one under women's par when she won the match at the 13th hole.

Miss Vahey just couldn't cope with that caliber of golf. She tried gallantly to keep up with the fast-traveling Charles River star, but was not given a chance. She only was able to win one hole—the eighth.

Grew Match Difficult

Mrs. Beard reached the final round by defeating Mrs. J. B. Patterson, The Country Club, 7 and 6; Mrs. E. H. Baker, Jr., Oakley, 3 and 2; Mrs. Prunaret, 2 up; and Mrs. John Grew, Dedham, 1 up.

Of all these matches Mrs. Beard found Mrs. Grew her hardest match. During this match Mrs. Beard was two down going to the 11th, but rallied over the next three holes to take a 1 up advantage at the 13th. This didn't last long as Mrs. Grew posted a birdie 3 and the 15th to square the match. The 16th found the Dedham player in trouble with her drive and she was forced to lose the hole. The match was decided at this point for the remaining holes were played in halves.

Miss Vahey came down to the final stretch with victories over Mrs. Drysdale, 6 and 4; Frances Parsons, Weston, 3 and 2; Mrs. Charles F. Eaton Jr., The Country Club, 23 holes; and Grace English, of Tedesco, 2 and 1.

When the Bears Looked Formidable

By a Staff Photographer

Jim Dunlap, California Left Fielder, Reaching First Safely in the First Inning of the Game With Harvard at Soldiers Field. Capt. Ulysses Lupien of the Crimson Is Stretching to Receive the Throw. The Bears Nosed Out Harvard, 5 to 4, in 11 Innings

Southie's No. 2 'Breaker' Is Set For Tomorrow

South Boston Yacht Club's second "breaker" in the mighty waves of 1938's summer racing schedule on Boston waters takes place tomorrow at the City Point station with an approximate tonnage of 150 sleek yachts expected to crash the starting lines.

Already, with only a month's competition behind them, the racers of Boston along the South Shore are beginning to approach their 1937 season records.

Last Sunday as guests of Savin Hill's veteran yacht club, the interclub racers numbered 131. A northwest squall evidently kept many more in the safety of the bays, yet the list of racers exceeded last year's mark.

Popular Indian Class

Once again the popular Indian Class leads the interclub racing interest. Already the Indians have been increased by four boats; Paul McCoombs' new Kickapoo, John Squarebriggs' Jolly Roger, John Dexter's Margery, and Bill McPherson's Black Hawk, absent from racing the past two years.

As the Indians enter their third interclub regatta tomorrow, familiar faces are once again leading the wampum-hunting parade. Chief of the Indians, George W. Wightman, for the second year in a row is finding competition close. In fact, skippers Herbie Allbright with his Osseo, last year's champion Walter Collett, with his Ace, and Harry Colburn's Mohawk are leading the present parade.

Closest in Years

If the first two races in this competitive class are any criterion, this summer's racing will be the closest in years. The class is increasing in number rapidly, with almost 40 boats predicted to cross the starting lines at the annual mid-summer races during Marblehead's famous Race Week.

Another feature of the interclub racing this year has been the new Adams Class, a product of the Quincy Yacht Club. Although small in number, their present fleet of three—soon to be increased—is a noteworthy one.

Last week's winner, Homer Hill's Trim Tree, was sailed by Stanley Ferguson of Waban, Mass., father of a family of famous outboard motor racers. Himself a great speed boat king and sail boat racer many years ago, Ferguson took the helm of a sail boat last Sunday for the first time in 25 years.

Speed Boat Pilots

Ferguson's two sons have been experts in the fields of speed boat racing for the past five years. Clinton, who for the past three years has acted as stroke on the Tabor Academy champion Henley crew, won the outboard "A," "B," and "C" championships in Chicago two years ago, the same year that his brother Stanley, Jr., Dartmouth College undergraduate, won the intercollegiates. Both boys have been crowned victors in many of the major regattas.

Hosea White, past Commodore of the Savin Hill Yacht Club, and owner of last year's champion 18-foot I Class boat, Oriental, is another owner of this fast-growing class. He owns the Peanut, the boat considered by many to be the speediest and most capably handled in the class.

His Honor, the mayor of Quincy, Thomas S. Burgin, is the third owner in this class. Three years ago a novice at the art of sail boat racing, Mayor Burgin graduated from the Quincy 15-footers to the new Adams Class, and is expected to further the competition.

Tiller Talk

Squantum Yacht Club now boasts 21 of the popular Indians . . . thereby maintaining its nickname of "the sailingest yacht club on the South Shore" . . . Indians formerly racing under the banners of the North Weymouth Yacht Club are responsible for the increase.

Marblehead racing continued today. . . . After Corinthian's opener last Saturday, racing at the ancient seaport is ready to settle down to the serious business of trophy hunting.

Spark plug of the Head racing this summer seems to be the Thirty Square Meter Class with new additions. . . . Although not yet in full force, this class is expected to be in tota by the next few weeks . . . The Eight Meters are again racing in true form with a new addition in Nancy Leiter's Venture which won its maiden race last Saturday . . . Thomas Perkins' Winooski and Edmund Gabriel's Marbett are also newcomers to the class.

Swampscott's sailors find themselves in the midst of their Early Summer Series today and tomorrow . . . They race for the Shore Line Import Co. Trophy . . . Yankee dories again hold the sway of the port with new additions expected to swell the starting lists.

Sandy Bay Day will be held on Friday, Aug. 26, according to announcement from Sandy Bay Yacht Club . . . Racing season starts at the Rockport club on June 25 and lasts through Sept. 5 . . . In place of Triangles, Annisquam T's have been added . . . Otherwise the fleet is same . . . Invitations for Sandy Bay Day have been sent to Eastern Point, Annisquam Yacht Club, American Yacht Club of Newburyport, and the Conomo Point Association, Essex . . . Officers of the Sandy Bay club this year include Homer M. Clark, Commodore; Galen J. Perrett, Vice-Commodore; and Joseph T. Higgins, Secretary-Treasurer.

W. A. D.

1939 National Open At Philadelphia C. C.

By the Associated Press

Denver, June 11

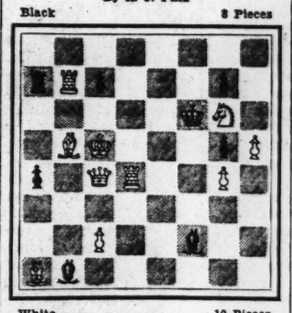
The United States Golf Association has announced the 1939 National Open championship will be played at the Spring Mill course of the Philadelphia Country Club, June 8, 9, and 10.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor
June 11, 1938

Problem No. 2043
By A. J. Fink

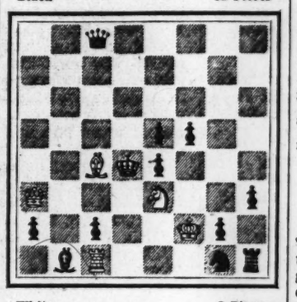
Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Atlanta Journal, 1933)

Problem No. 2044
By A. J. Fink

Black 12 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Grand Rapids Herald, 1933. Bi-valve combined with focal action)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2041. R-K4
No. 2042. 1. Kt-R3 KxKt
2. Kt-Kt4 KxKt
3. B-K7 mate

End-Game No. 411. White wins: 1 KtxBP, RxP; 2 Q-K2, KxKt; 3 QxPch, K-Kt3; 4 Q-B7ch, KxB; 5 QxPch, K-R4; 6 B-B7ch, K-R5; 7 P-Kt3ch, K-R6; 8 B-K6ch. Resigns. If 1 . . . KxKt; 2 RxP, K-B; 3 Q-Kt3, winning.

End-Game No. 412

Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces
Black to play and win
(Denker-Kashdan, Manhattan C. C. championship, 1938. The latter wins.)

Notes

For the second time, the Manhattan-Marshall team match has been drawn.

Frank Marshall's exhibition at Nutley, N. J., was well attended, with about 250 spectators. Of the 28 games, only two were lost and six were drawn. The winners were Pump and Fundell.

The North Jersey championship is now under way, with the following finalists: Ambrozio, McCormick, Anderson, Knorr, Howard, Boczar, and Parmelee, defending champion. The winner will play the South Jersey champion for the State title.

Here is an unusual game from the Montevideo tournament, won by Alekhine last March. Guimard, Argentine champion, finished second. Cruz, of Brazil, was seventh.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Guimard White	Cruz Black	Guimard White	Cruz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 RxP	CastlesQR
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-KR3	BxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	18 BxB	K-B2
4 B-Kt5	BxKtch	19 Q-B4	Q-B7
5 PxB	P-KR3	20 Q-K3	KR-Kt
6 B-R4	P-B4	21 R-B2	Q-Kt7
7 P-Q5	Q-R4	22 QR-KB	QxRP
8 BxKt	PxB	23 QxP	Q-Kt6
9 Q-Q2	P-K4	24 Q-K3	R-Kt2
10 P-R4	P-Q3	25 R-R	Q-Kt3 (a)
11 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	26 B-B	QR-KKt
12 Kt-K2	Q-R5	27 Q-B	K-Kt
13 P-B4	PxP	28 Q-R3	P-R3
14 Castles	Kt-K4	29 R-Kt2	Q-Q
15 RxP	B-Kt5	30 QxRP	Resigns

(a) Somewhat better was 25 . . . P-R3, but White's attack is well advanced.

One of Kupchik's aggressive wins in the recent National championship at New York.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kupchik White	Reinfeld Black	Kupchik White	Reinfeld Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 QxP	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 KtxB	QRxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 Q-K4 (b)	KR-Q
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5ch	16 B-Q3	P-KKt3
5 Kt-B3	PxP	17 P-KR4 (c)	Q-Q2
6 P-K4 (a)	P-KR3	18 QR-Q	Q-Q4
7 BxKt	QxB	19 Q-KB4	Kt-Q5
8 BxP	Castles	20 P-R5	B-B
9 Castles	P-B4	21 PxP	PxP
10 Kt-QKt5	P-QR3	22 KtxKt	QxKt
11 P-K5	Q-K2	23 Q-B6	Q-Q2
12 Kt-Q6	PxP	24 B-B5	Resigns

(a) Black allows White altogether too much freedom in the opening, and never really equalizes.
(b) White's advantage still remains, despite the simplifications.
(c) Black is helpless against this flank maneuver.

Around the Hub

Harvard's huge navy left for Red Top today to begin the concentrated training for the Harvard-Yale regatta, June 24 . . . Some of the senior oarsmen have never seen the alma mater commencement exercises, having spent each such period in the vicinity of New London, Conn.

The National Hockey League annual meeting has been postponed to June 22 in New York. . . . Montreal Maroons are passing the buck to the league heads concerning what is to be done next year. . . . The Maroons may not wish to operate and if the league desires eight clubs, the league will have to solve the situation.

Major McLaughlin of the Chicago Black Hawks is said to be seeking a "Judge Landis" of hockey to supplant the authority of Frank Calder, N. H. L. prexy. . . . The Major is right, but right is not might in the good old private N. H. L. . . . He also takes a stand against so few American referees with so many American teams, but there are holes in that plea because even the American teams are really built on Canadians.

Alex Northrop, Harvard miler, is entitled to guaranteed transportation to the N. C. A. A. meet, but John Herrick, Harvard discus star who won the I. C. 4-A. title, must qualify for his transportation. . . . It seems that there are 12 discus throwers equal to bettering 150 feet. . . . Yesterday Herrick hurled the platter at least 163 feet behind he Stadium in practice W. M.

New England Team In Sears Cup Final

BALTIMORE, June 11 (AP)—The Women's New England States tennis team moved into the finals of the Eleonora R. Sears Cup competition today, matching drives with the Eastern States team.

Results in the semifinals yesterday dropped the Middle Atlantic States team and the Middle States group into the consolations.

The Eastern team eliminated the Middle Atlantic group, 5 to 1, yesterday, while the New England players turned in a 5-to-1 victory over the Middle States.

Mrs. Fabyan Wins

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 11 (AP)—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston steadied down today after an erratic start to defeat Margot Lumb of Britain, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, in their Wightman Cup singles match, leaving the United States team needing only one of the three remaining matches for its eighth straight victory in the international series.

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The Home Forum

The Heart of the House

WE LIKE to have David Chenery drive into our backyard, for there is something quaintly homely and old-fashioned about his coming. These typewriter keys tap, pause, go on. There is a lilt of robin song from the orchard, the mewing call of a catbird from the tall syringa bush. Then wheels grate on the drive, and David's bay mare comes under this window. She crops the turf while my father's voice and David's slow drawl alternate. Slower tap these keys; I listen to talk of strawberries, and late frosts; my resistance weakens. So I rise, go out.

And I like it because David is so transparent. For all his solid bulk, his white hair, his shrewd blue eyes under the black slouch hat, this last of the Squires is easily read. He is disturbed over some problem, wants companionship. He nods to me, and the talk goes on. It turns, subtly, and I know the cause of his coming. This time it is the old Howe place, on Racketbow Road. Luther and 'Lonzo Howe had been old friends of David's; kindly old men, the last of this Jaalam family, almost hand in hand they had gone during the winter; and a niece from Iowa had appeared briefly, had left everything in David's hands. There had been an auction, in April, and now the house, David told me, had been sold.

"Mattie," he rumbled, "wanted I should go up for a final look around. Eh? Folks from the city buying it, name of Bennett. Come along?"

* * *

SO NOW THE June sunlight flowed like liquid gold over the mare's satin flanks, and Racketbow Road turned and ever climbed, and the brook below murmured over the old gristmill dam. There was no history connected with the Howe place; four generations of Lealands had lived here, and then, since the Revolution, four generations of Howes. No history here, save this brief record of eight generations of Jaalam men following this sun-splashed road, turning, as we did, into the lane past the great oaks, stopping in the barnyard by the square house with its great central chimney, its low ell, its barn and scattered sheds.

David climbed down and tied the mare; in the quiet we went across the thick, rank turf, golden with buttercups, to the barn. The stalls, the tie-up, the feed room were all swept and empty, and no dust swam lazily in the long golden shafts from the loft windows. We went on, to a smaller building. This had been a forge. David said: "About 1830, this; Sam Howe was a smith." Here still was the forge, the great bellows. I moved the lever, and as it sighed, dust rose on the still air. And as we went on, one began to see the dim outline of a pattern here.

* * *

THERE WAS NO HISTORY here—save that, in brief, of New England. There was the basic fabric of woodlot and tillage, pasture and orchard. Then a Lealand, in 1727, had dammed the brook; for a space the stones grumbled, then were quiet. Sam Howe had set up a forge; Sam Howe's son, cordwainer, had built the shoe shop, this building with the large windows, the lingering scent of leather. That, too, passed; the pattern shifted but remained the same. Luther and 'Lonzo, David's old friends, had been lumbermen, dairymen. But always, you saw, these acres had been basic.

There was a car in the yard as we came out, and David grumbled: "The new owners." Bennett was one of those thick, middle-aged men who shouldn't wear primrose-yellow polo coats but do; his wife was a brisk, brown woman with capable hands, Two boys in tweeds and gray slacks shook hands, grinned, vanished as we talked. David told our errand, and Bennett waved expansively.

"Help yourselves," he offered. "Glad to have the junk cleared out.

* * *

'THAT WASN'T A promising beginning. And as Bennett talked, one wondered where he fitted into the pattern. In the distant background there was a small town in upper York State, then the city, an executive position and, nearer, an increasing dissatisfaction with suburban life. So this. Bennett planned a stable, paddocks, reseeding the worn pastures; he questioned David regarding bridle paths and David, it seemed, wasn't pleased, for as we went toward the house he was somewhat gruff. I knew. The old farms came into the hands of these folks; they paid taxes and kept them up. That was good. Yet they were a class apart, these followers of a cavalier tradition that, in itself, had no roots here. And they remained apart, and that was not good.

This feeling deepened as we entered the house. The type was common in Jaalam—the cellar a narrow passage about the enormous chimney base, fireplaces above, a multiplicity of chambers, an attic with huge rafters brown with age. And as Linda Bennett questioned me I told her:

"Not a Colonial house, exactly. This was raised in 1796." As to what had stood here before that date, there was no record. "I hope you'll put back the small-paned windows."

* * *

SHE SAID COOLLY: "But surely. Your mid-Victorian improvements weren't exactly that, were they?" And I was glad that I had come here with David; soon, I knew, waxed maple floors would cover these worn, broad boards, there would be subdued light from pewter wall sconces, a smooth gloss of architectural Colonial over all of it. In the kitchen she ran a brown hand over woodwork, wrinkled her nose. "More windows here," she decided. "Two more on the south, for the winter sun; and one on either side of the back door."

But she had forgotten the shed, the ell, and the back door gave on that. Was I sure? The door opened on the cool dimness of this ell woodshed; here the windows were small and narrow, and the exposed framing was of huge timbers, with gunstock posts and a squared summer beam. This stick was chamfered, and near the plate its under surface swept in a cyma curve. I knew now what had become of the older house.

"This was part of it, the windows, this frame. It goes back, perhaps, to 1685, the first settlement here; they moved it here when the new house was built."

"Really? But how exciting." Her voice slid into amusement. "Fancy a 1685 woodshed! But couldn't this be made an interesting game room? Don't you see it?"

Unhappily I did. One saw these honest old beams stained, a polished floor, from one corner a radio blaring dance music, table tennis balls clicking under timber hewn when this was frontier and King Philip a near memory. One thought longingly of the traditional use of woodsheds.

* * *

DAVID, FROM THE kitchen door, boomed: "Find anything?" and wasn't greatly moved by our discovery. We went rather glumly back toward the front hall, David looking in cupboards as we went. In the hall, he settled his black hat; as an afterthought he said: "Look into there, did you?"

This was a closet under the stairs. I crouched, went in; beyond the stairs the opening grew higher and the dim light showed smooth brickwork, with granite slabs underfoot. Overhead the three flues flowed together in a pointed arch; underfoot were marks of another, a more ancient hearth. Here was the heart of the house, swept and empty. I groped outward again, brushed a square of cardboard from a narrow shelf, bent and retrieved it.

Faded, yellowed, it was a photograph of the house, taken perhaps in the seventies. There was the barnyard, the gable end and, against it, a family group—a bearded old man in an armchair, women in aprons, with severely smooth hair. On either side stood two sturdy youngsters in tow shirts; their pleasant young faces looked out confidently at us, under hastily slicked hair. And David chuckled suddenly, deeply.

"Luther and 'Lonzo," he said. "Almost the age of your two boys. The old fellow's Sam Howe, born here the year the house was raised. The women folk—I do'know. But that's Aunt Nabby."

Bennett said softly: "They all look—unworried, don't they? Owning land does that to you. An anchor out." One saw here, in him, that buried pattern again; the show, the fumbling for an unsuited cavalier tradition was surface only. Bennett answered the unspoken question. "In a pinch, Linda, we could earn a living here, too."

* * *

DAVID LOOKED AT HIM sidelong, briefly; the corners of his mouth twitched; and he did a cruel thing.

"You take that," he said to me. "The Antiquarian Society'll be glad to have it."

Then this Linda Bennett made a quick, an instinctive gesture.

"Oh, *no!*" she said. "But—they belong here, don't they? I mean—." Her brown hand hovered, uncertain. But in David there was no uncertainty.

"Why, surely, ma'am! You take it. There." He chuckled again. "I think Luther and 'Lonzo would like that."

David looked at me, and suddenly we laughed, so that the bare hall and even the secret heart of the house were filled with echoes. The Bennetts looks at us oddly; what manner of men were these Jaalam folk, who were dour without reason, merry without cause? But by the fourth generation they'll know. Or even sooner.

DANIEL CHASE

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Holiday

AT THIS season of beauty unbound,
It is good to be free,
Where the plover follow the plough,
And a breeze like the sea
Tosses its treasures
Of sweetness and fairy-like sound
To a vagrant like me.
To the hills, to the hills I will go,
For they call me to come
With beckoning fingers of light
From the fields of the sun;
And memory undying shall call
When the oracles frown,
And I sit looking out on the bricks
In the din of the town.

ROBERT ELLIS KEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by J. E. Bulloz, Paris

GIRL WITH A PARROT: *An Oil Painting by Edouard Manet, in the Metropolitan Museum, New York*

WHEN Edouard Manet returned from the sea voyage to Rio de Janeiro, which he took in protest at his parents' desire to make him a lawyer, he was still determined to be a painter. His father then gave his hard-won consent and the young man entered the studio of Couture.

Later Manet traveled extensively in Holland, Italy, Germany and Spain and his early works were notably influenced by Goya and Velasquez. The influence of Japanese prints is evident in Manet's picture, "Girl with a Parrot," painted when the artist was thirty-four years old. The painting was presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts in New York, where it still hangs. The girl's long, full gown, falling in simple but graceful lines, is of a light tan, shaded with pink; she holds a bunch of violets in her hand, and a blue-green ribbon binds her red hair. The gray parrot is spotted with gold.

"Each time that I begin to paint," Manet is quoted as saying, "it is as if I threw myself into the water to learn to swim." Every picture he painted is the story of an attempt to express a new vision spontaneously.

Manet was a rebel against tradition. He tried his hand at Impressionism, but never became a member of that school. He was one of the young painters who exhibited in the "Salon of the Rejected" in 1872. At that time a group formed round him, known as the Independents.

Manet is considered representative of the type of the pure painter; he has been described as the last man to paint admirably in accordance with methods that go back to the Spanish, Flemish and Dutch schools.

In Provence Business Is Fun

IF BUSINESS is business in other parts of the world, here in Provence it is fun.

Let those who complain of the snatch-and-grab methods of commerce in this century, and the rush and hustle of modern life, come and shop with me in a Provençal town.

Here there is a lovely leisure in all our doings. The sun shines so gloriously, the sky is so incredibly blue, and the scent of flowers, warmed by the sunshine, so drowsy and intoxicating that there is every inducement to be lazy and leisurely.

A stranger without humor might perhaps be maddened by the ways of the Provençaux, but he whom God has endowed with much patience and a little humor will enjoy them.

For a shopping expedition here, one also requires a large and capacious string bag. Foreigners coming to Provence are apt to line their string bags with some attractive colour, thus protecting their purchases from dust and rain and modestly concealing the household supplies. Not so the Provençaux, who prefer an unveiled bag so as to allow the fat carrots, stout leeks, rotund cabbages, and other prizes filched from under the very noses of early-rising and enterprising *bonnes* in the market to raise the envy of the defeated.

To return home, staggering under the weight of a string bag bursting with purchases, is far more satisfactory than the surreptitious shopping of the uninitiated. . . . If both hands are occupied, the right holding the string bag and the left grasping an equally bulky one of American cloth, one is proud indeed, for one represents a well-furnished house with a well-replenished larder. That is the viewpoint of the *bonne*. There is snobbery even in shopping.

To appear in the market without a *filet* (string bag) is deeply resented by the vendors. That I learned early. Packing-paper is rare and local newspapers are sparsely paged; string is almost unknown, and raffia costs money. I was regarded with a reproachful eye: I was marked down as a novice; and, as I was informed by Emilia on my return, the price of the vendor's time wasted in packing up my purchases was added to the bill for goods supplied. It is cheaper far to carry a string bag when shopping in Provence.—From "Perfume from Provence," by WINIFRED FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Security

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the many grave problems which engross attention at the present time, one of the most serious, beyond all question, is that of security. In spite of praiseworthy efforts of statesmen and the many pacts concluded in recent years, to many the problem of security is still unsolved. Notwithstanding everything which has been done up to the present, a general and continual uneasiness remains. Security has been sought in the protection of frontiers, in fortifications, in constantly improved armament, and in mutual guaranty treaties, and so forth, but none of these has brought peace or permanent security.

It would seem that these can be realized only as men change their thinking. Negotiators must leave outside the conference halls thoughts of egotism, ambition, suspicion, doubt, and fear, which too often attend national and international deliberations.

The power of God alone can bring about this change in human consciousness. Christian Science teaches one how to eliminate erroneous and evil thoughts, including fear—the universal scourge, which is the cause of most of humanity's ills. Christian Science teaches men to know God as He is, and to rely on Him in every circumstance. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 330), "God is infinite, the only Life, substance, Spirit, or Soul, the only intelligence of the universe, including man." And in the next paragraph she declares that "Spirit is divine Principle, and divine Principle is Love, and Love is Mind, and Mind is not both good and bad, for God is Mind; therefore there is in reality one Mind only, because there is one God." Since God is Spirit, His creation is necessarily spiritual; and the real man is therefore God's spiritual idea, the image or reflection of Spirit. Christian Science clearly shows that since God is infinite good, good is ever present, and its opposite, called evil, has no place in the real, spiritual universe. Logically, nothing can exist outside of infinite good.

In the light of these fundamental truths, Christian Scientists understand and are endeavoring to prove the fact that good is the only power. Their understanding is further reinforced by Mrs. Eddy's statement (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 75), "The Science of Mind excludes opposites, and rests on unity."

Let us try to realize the allness of God and the nothingness of evil. Then we shall see the powerlessness of matter and evil, when they are confronted with the all-power of Spirit and the allness of good. Because he had this comprehension, this spiritual perception, Christ Jesus never allowed himself to be influenced by physical appearances or by manifestations of evil. By his healing works he proved the unreality of sin and sickness.

To rely on the infinite power of Spirit and realize, even in a measure, the allness of good, is to see the nothingness of evil and the powerlessness of so-called material forces. But it is evident that so long as fear dwells in our consciousness, a sense of security cannot be established. Fear ceases, however, as we gain an understanding of the protecting power of divine Love or Principle, which sustains, maintains, and protects its entire creation.

Christian Science teaches us to reject the temptation to trust in the pretended power of material things, whose mutability, frailty, and instability are undeniable. To look to these for help would be to build on shifting sand. Those who are familiar with the Bible are well aware of the promises of protection to those who trust in God, who call upon Him in sincerity. For example, we have God's promise (Isaiah 41:10), "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee." This promise is as efficacious today as it was centuries ago. If we understand that God's protection implies without question timely succor and help, we shall draw great comfort and solid hope from reading and pondering psalms or songs in the Old Testament.

The fear which nations feel regarding one another will diminish and finally cease when they fully realize that there is but one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, for this realization unfolds the divine law of loving one's neighbor as oneself. In proportion as we realize that all men have but one and the same Mind, we shall see one another as in reality children of God, as loving and incapable of harming one another. Then all suggestions of fear will disappear from our thought.

We do not fear those whom we love. "Perfect love casteth out fear" (I John 4:18); and this is true for groups as long as the individuals composing the groups are loving. As men put the teachings of Christian Science into practice, they see the powerlessness of human will or material force to achieve that which is permanent or perfect, and acknowledge the supremacy of Spirit, divine Love.

We shall be helped in our endeavor to compass peace and security by pondering these prophetic words (Science and Health, p. 340): "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

La Sécurité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

PARMI les nombreux et graves problèmes qui à l'heure actuelle préoccupent l'opinion, l'un des plus sérieux est sans contredit celui de la sécurité. Malgré les louables efforts des hommes d'État et les nombreux pactes conclus depuis une vingtaine d'années, ce problème pour beaucoup n'est pas encore résolu. En dépit de tout ce qui a été fait jusqu'à présent, un malaise général et continuel persiste. On a cru trouver la sécurité d'abord à l'abri des frontières naturelles, puis dans les fortifications, les armements de plus en plus perfectionnés, dans les traités d'assistance mutuelle, *et cœtera;* mais aucune de ces choses n'a apporté la paix ou la sécurité permanentes.

Sans doute ces dernières ne peuvent-elles être obtenues que si les hommes changent leur mentalité. En entrant dans la salle des conférences, les négociateurs devraient laisser à la porte les pensées telles que l'égoïsme, l'ambition, la méfiance, le doute, la crainte, qui trop souvent accompagnent les délibérations nationales et internationales.

Seul le pouvoir de Dieu est capable d'amener ce changement dans la conscience humaine. La Science Chrétienne nous apprend à éliminer les pensées erronées ou mauvaises, y compris la crainte — le fléau universel qui est la cause de presque tous les maux dont souffre l'humanité. La Science Chrétienne apprend aux hommes à connaître Dieu tel qu'Il est, à s'appuyer sur Lui en toute circonstance. A la page 330 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures),* Mary Baker Eddy a ce passage: "Dieu est infini, l'unique Vie, substance, Esprit, ou Ame, l'unique intelligence de l'univers, y compris l'homme." En outre, au paragraphe suivant, elle déclare: "L'Esprit est Principe divin, et le Principe divin est Amour, et l'Amour est Entendement, et l'Entendement n'est pas à la fois bon et mauvais, car Dieu est Entendement; par conséquent il n'y a en réalité qu'un seul Entendement, parce qu'il y a un seul Dieu." Puisque Dieu est Esprit, Sa création est forcément spirituelle; l'homme réel est donc l'idée spirituelle de Dieu, l'image ou la réflexion de l'Esprit. La Science Chrétienne précise que Dieu étant le bien infini, ce bien est présent partout, et que son opposé, appelé le mal, n'a aucune place dans le véritable univers spirituel. Logiquement, il ne peut rien exister en dehors du bien infini.

A la lumière de ces vérités fondamentales, les Scientistes Chrétiens comprennent et s'efforcent de prouver le fait que le bien est la seule puissance. Leur compréhension se trouve d'ailleurs renforcée par ce qu'affirme Mrs. Eddy (*Rétrospection et Introspection,* p. 75): "La Science de l'Entendement exclut les opposés et repose sur l'unité."

Essayons de bien comprendre la totalité de Dieu et le néant du mal. Nous verrons alors l'impuissance de la matière et du mal chaque fois que nous les mettrons face à face avec la toute-puissance de l'Esprit et la totalité du bien. C'est parce qu'il avait cette compréhension, cette perception spirituelle, que le Christ Jésus ne se laissa jamais influencer par les apparences physiques ou les manifestations du mal. Ses œuvres de guérison prouvèrent l'irréalité du péché et de la maladie.

Compter sur la puissance infinie de l'Esprit et réaliser au moins dans une certaine mesure la totalité du bien, c'est reconnaître le néant du mal et l'impuissance des soi-disant forces matérielles. Mais tant que la crainte habite la conscience, le sens de sécurité ne peut s'y établir. Or la crainte cesse dès qu'on saisit le pouvoir protecteur du divin Amour ou Principe qui soutient, maintient et protège toute sa création.

La Science Chrétienne nous met en garde contre la tentation de nous confier au prétendu pouvoir des choses matérielles dont la mutabilité, la fragilité et l'instabilité ne sont plus discutables. Compter sur ces choses serait bâtir sur du sable mouvant. Si l'on est familiarisé avec la Bible, on connaît bien les promesses de protection qu'elle fait à ceux qui se confient en Dieu, qui L'invoquent avec sincérité. Nous avons par exemple cette promesse divine (Ésaïe 41:10): "Ne crains point, car je suis avec toi; ne t'effraie pas, car je suis ton Dieu! Je t'affermis et j'arrive à ton aide." Cette promesse est aussi efficace aujourd'hui qu'elle l'était il y a des siècles. Si nous comprenons que la protection de Dieu implique indubitablement l'aide ou le secours opportuns, nous puiserons un grand réconfort et un solide espoir dans la lecture et la méditation des psaumes ou des hymnes que renferme l'Ancien Testament.

La crainte qu'éprouvent les peuples vis-à-vis l'un de l'autre diminuera et finalement cessera quand ils réaliseront d'une manière complète qu'il existe un seul Entendement, un seul Dieu et Père, une seule Vie, car cette réalisation entraîne le déroulement de la loi divine — aimer son prochain comme soi-même. Dans la mesure où nous comprendrons que tous les hommes ont un même et unique Entendement, nous nous verrons les uns les autres en réalité comme enfants de Dieu, aimants, incapables de nuire. De notre conscience disparaîtront alors toutes les suggestions de crainte.

Nous ne craignons pas ceux que nous aimons. "L'amour parfait bannit la crainte" (1 Jean 4:18); et ceci est vrai pour les collectivités si ceux qui les composent font preuve d'amour. Quand les hommes mettent en pratique les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, ils constatent l'impuissance de la volonté humaine ou de la force matérielle, incapable d'organiser quelque chose de permanent et de parfait; alors ils reconnaissent la suprématie de l'Esprit, de l'Amour divin.

Nous serons soutenus dans nos efforts pour obtenir la paix et la sécurité si nous méditons ces paroles prophétiques (*Science et Santé,* p. 340): "Un Dieu infini, le bien, unifie les hommes et les nations; constitue la fraternité des hommes; met fin aux guerres; accomplit ces paroles de l'Écriture: 'Tu aimeras ton prochain comme toi-même!'"

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Emily's Letter to Her Little Friends

DEAR Children:

I think the bluebirds do their work exactly like me. They dart around just so, with little dodging feet, and look so agitated. I really feel for them, they seem to be so tried.

The mud is very deep—up to the wagons' stomachs—arbutus making pink clothes, and everything alive.

Even the hens are touched with the things of Bourbon, and make republicans like me feel strangely out of scene.

Mother went rambling, and came in with a burdock on her shawl, so we know that the snow has perished from the earth. Noah would have liked mother.

I am glad you are with Eliza. It is next to shade to know that those we love are cool on a parched day.

Maggie is ironing, and a cotton and linen and ruffle heat makes the pussy's cheeks red. It is lonely without the birds today, for it rains badly, and the little poets have no umbrellas.

Emily.

—From "Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson," by MARTHA DICKINSON BIANCHI. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
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Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"God the Preserver of Man"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1938

J. Roosevelt Not to Run For Office in Bay State

In Boston Today

J. Roosevelt Won't Run on State Ticket

James Roosevelt, eldest son of President Roosevelt, will remain at his Washington post as "Assistant President" and under no circumstances will he run for political office in Massachusetts this year.

This announcement was made by Mr. Roosevelt last night on his arrival in Boston by airplane. As he landed at the East Boston airport, Mr. Roosevelt handed to Charles Maliotis, Chairman of the Citizens Committee which had petitioned him to run for the Democratic Lieutenant Governor nomination, a letter containing his decision. Mr. Maliotis today announced the decision was accepted "with regret."

While the letter removes Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate it does not

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

State Leases Raise Dispute

When Charles J. O'Connor of Worcester, member of the Executive Council, on Wednesday ordered other State officials to "keep their noses" out of Worcester in connection with leases by the State of private property, he did not expect a boomerang.

But the boomerang struck home yesterday when Eugene F. Burtnett of Somerville, another Executive Councilor, ignored Councilor O'Connor's "I am the boss of that territory" statement and announced he was going to Worcester to investigate the subject of State property leases.

Councilor O'Connor had resented recent suggestions as to the how, why, and where of property leased by the State in Worcester. It seems the Worcester Councilor himself had a friend in Worcester with some property that would be very suitable for the State's Worcester needs and —at an additional annual cost of "only $4720." The friend is Paul E.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Mme. Chiang Greets Her Wellesley Class

By the Associated Press

Wellesley, Mass., June 11

Silver spoons sent to her Wellesley classmates of '17 by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, "to show that a spoon may be licked but China can't," will be used next Saturday at the annual reunion of the class.

The spoons were forwarded to the Chinese Embassy at Washington, along with tea, 650 tea cups, and individual Chinese flags to be shared with the class of 1938. A large Chinese flag was included to be given to the college.

"Even though I can't be with you in person, I shall feel that we are having tea together," Mme. Chiang wrote Mrs. Mayon Adams Shattuck, Chairman of the 1917 Reunion Committee.

Views Conflict On G. O. P. Plan For Bond Issue

Will Proposal Prove a Political Advantage or a Boomerang?

Asks $7,000,000

$6,000,000 for Buildings Provided in Republican Program

Will the $7,000,000 bond issue proposed in a bill sponsored by Republican leaders constitute an advantage over Gov. Charles F. Hurley or act as a boomerang to the party in the coming elections?

This question was being discussed today at the Statehouse following filing of the bond issue bill yesterday by Representative Christian A. Herter, of Boston, Republican Whip in the House, Representative William E. Kirkpatrick of Holyoke, Republican Floor Leader, and Representative George A. Parker (R) of Boston.

Those believing the bill will constitute an advantage over the Governor point to the reports that Governor Hurley is preparing to submit a proposal for a larger bond issue for highway and other work. The Republican program calls for $6,000,000 to be spent on construction or reconstruction of buildings, mainly in the State Department of Mental Diseases, and the State Department of Correction, and $1,000,000 for bridges, breakwaters, seawalls and dredging. The money would constitute the State share in PWA projects to which the Federal Government would contribute 45 per cent or $6,000,000.

Boomerang Hinted

On the other hand, those who consider the boomerang angle contend the Governor may seize upon the opportunity to criticize sharply the spending recommendations of Republican leaders and transform the program into a powerful campaign issue. It is true that the Republicans back of this new program are among those who criticized the spendthrift policies of Former Gov. James M. Curley.

The Republican program, submitted with the approval of Senator Samuel H. Wragg (R), President of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill (R), Speaker of the House, calls for extension of the life of the Emergency Public Works Commission to 1941. The commission would select the projects on which the money would be spent, while if the Governor submitted a bond issue for a highway program, the money would be spent by the State Department of Public Works. It is contended by Republicans the prospective Hurley program would be a Hurley election factor, while the G. O. P. program would minimize the value of the fund in the November elections. However, the Emergency Public Works Commission is controlled by Hurley appointees.

G. O. P. Statement

In a statement accompanying the bond issue proposal, the G. O. P. sponsors pointed out that the Governor on June 7 sent a special message to the Legislature calling for legislation allowing the Emergency Public Works Commission to take advantage of Federal grants but that he failed to make reference to State appropriations.

They pointed to the need of a building to house the criminally insane, necessity of improving State institutions which "must be provided for in the next few years and we believe that our proposal is sound state finance in that so high a percentage of the cost must be financed by the Federal Government out of funds for which our people will be taxed whether they are spent in Massachusetts or elsewhere."

Police Head Resigns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9—Miles A. Glidden, Superintendent of Providence Police since 1935 and a member of the police department for 38 years, resigned today. Mr. Glidden directed the safety campaign as a result of which Providence is now in its 113th day without a fatal automobile mishap.

Banana: Booms Trade of Two Continents

By Leon Stone

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Business is booming!

Despite the economic recession, an agricultural enterprise on Boston's waterfront is operating full blast.

It is a business involving international commerce as well as agriculture, employing all over the western world about 68,000 workers in all forms of human endeavor, and is a native of Boston whence came so many trail blazers in the business development of the United States.

Long Wharf, at the foot of historic State Street, is the local headquarters of merchandising and sales effort of this, the banana business, which was started in Boston in 1871 and has since expanded throughout the United States and Canada, as well as the British Isles and Europe.

It grew from the discovery of those Yankee skippers who, sailing to foreign countries, engaged in barter and trade bringing fortunes to New England. They were merchants and owners of tall ships.

Foreign Treats

Many a vessel brought bananas back to New England as a treat for families and friends—a taste of a foreign land. These early traders-sailors learned the fundamentals of transporting the fruit—how long a voyage could be undertaken, how long it took to ripen bananas, and the facts that the fruit must be given good ventilation, kept out of the sun, and that a voyage delayed by wind or weather spelled spoilage.

But it remained for Lorenzo D. Baker, master mariner and skipper of the schooner Telegraph, to envisage a market for commercial quantities of bananas in New England. He believed that a business could be built that would mean return cargo for the vessels that took New England textiles and other products to the southern republics.

It was Captain Baker who brought the first full cargo of bananas to reach the United States into the Port of Boston. He tied his craft up at Long Wharf, present home of the Meloripe Fruit Company, a subsidiary of the United Fruit Company, thereby making the start of a new era in world trade. Five years later bananas were offered for sale—wrapped in tinfoil—at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876 for 10 cents each.

Today the price is lower and more bananas are eaten. The fruit is used in the average daily menu and in cooking scores of delectable dishes. Bananas know no season but are available at all times of the year for the housewife who dwells in humble environs or on busy, bustling Main Street.

Long Wharf Factory

But linked with the cultivation of the fruit in the tropics, the development of town and railroads, operation of a fleet of steamers and an extensive marketing system, is the busy "factory" at Long Wharf, in Boston.

Back of the walls of the long pier, there is a scene actually bewildering to the layman. There are scores of trained workers, hand trucks moving rapidly about, parades of men carrying big stems of bananas on their shoulders from shipside to motor truck and filing back for more.

Every man moves swiftly. Each knows his part well. What appears confusion is really a highly perfected system in which every move counts with mechanical exactness.

In this company of operatives, each is an important cog in the great wheel of "mass production," where the pace is so rapid that a recess is declared every two hours, for brief relaxation.

Two or three times a week (depending on the season of the year) a steamer of the Great White Fleet ties up at Long Wharf with 35,000 or more stems of bananas in its air-conditioned and heat-controlled holds. Even before lines are fast or the skipper leaves the bridge, great "tents" are raised over the open hatches, extending down over the ship's side to the dock, protecting the fruit from cold, heat, or storm.

Beneath the canvas "top" endless belt "elevators" bring the stems of fruit from the lower reaches of the holds to the deck, then over the side and down to the dock. Simultaneously the "reservoir" is being tapped through the ports in the ship's sides, into which are extended long belt conveyors, also covered with canvas tops.

Groups of expert sorters meet the stems of bananas as they reach the pier with clock-like regularity. These men decide at a glance—and a quick one at that—which stems go on the stationery conveyors leading to the ripening department and which ones are to be put on waiting trucks for immediate shipment to inland points. The layman sees little difference in the appearance of the fruit, but the sorters seem to work by intuition.

Bananas sent to the ripening rooms are strung to hangers so arranged that the top row of bunches are staggered over the lower row, thus saving all possible space without hampering ventilation.

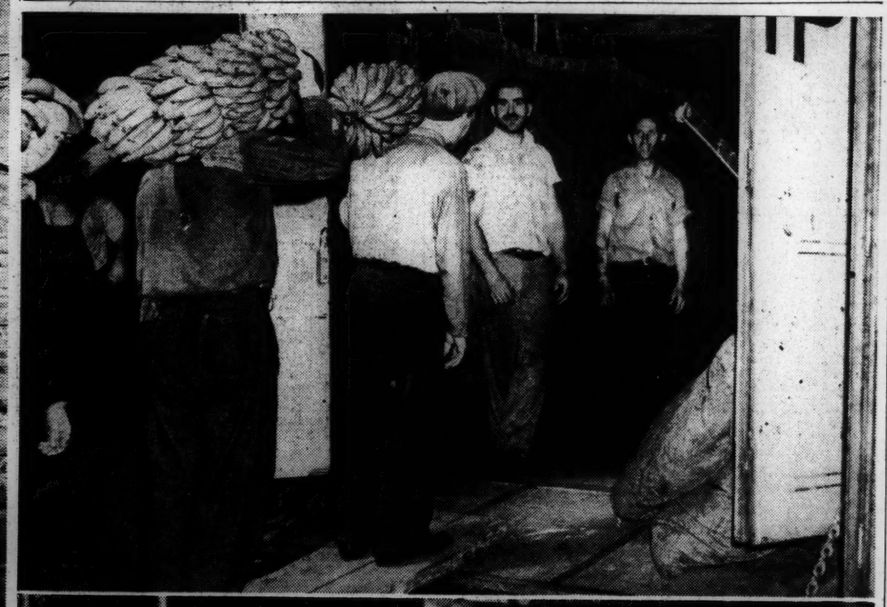
Ripe on Order

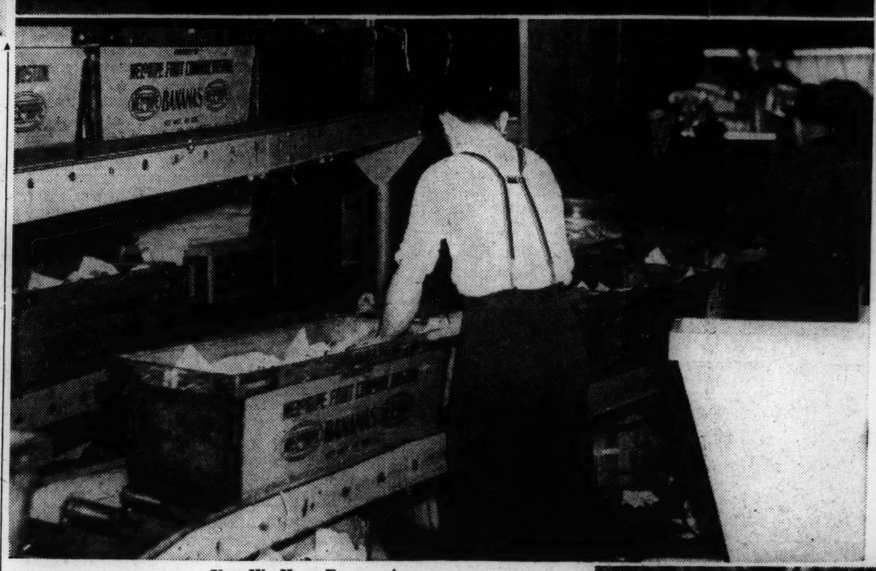
Heat and air conditioning in the ripening rooms, thermostatically controlled, permit about anything desired in the process of ripening. If the market is short, and more fruit is quickly needed, increased temperature will ripen the bananas in four to five days. But if the fruit is not needed immediately, a lower temperature delays ripening for a normal limit of about eight days.

When orders are received, the stems of bananas are taken off the hangers and placed on hand trucks, each having room for eight big bunches. These trucks are pushed over to the stainless steel cutting, grading, and packing tables, where men with curved knives cut the "hands" from the big stem so quickly and efficiently that it is difficult for the eye to follow the process.

One deft motion of the knife and a hand of 18 or 20 bananas drops

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)





Yes, We Have Bananas!

Left Top—Steady Stream of Bananas Flowing Out of the Hold of a United Fruit Liner at Long Wharf, Boston

Right Top—Strong Men Form Single File Parade to Fill Big Insulated Trucks Quickly, Each Man Stepping on a Counting Machine as He Starts Up the Plank to the Truck. The Steady March of Feet Stops Only When the Register on the Machine Shows the Desired Total Aboard

Middle—Ripening Room at Long Wharf, Where Thousands of Stems of Fruit Are Subjected to Air Conditioning and Cooling Systems, or to Warmth When Needed

Lower Center—Packing Bananas in the Trunks for Retail Stores. No Longer Do You Find the Once Familiar Stem Hanging in the Corner Store, With Some Green and Some Ripe Bananas on It. Today They Are Shipped in Boxes Where Each Hand Is Packed After Being Systematically Removed From the Stem

Right Bottom—Miss Betty Freedman and Miss Louise Riccio, Who Are "Raiding" the Treasures of the Ripening Room, Supply the Caption for This Layout

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued cloudy and threatening tonight and Sunday, with occasional showers; slightly warmer tonight; moderate southerly and southwesterly winds.

For Central New England on Monday: There is some prospect of fair and slightly cooler weather.

Maine: Showers probable tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer in the west portions tonight and on the coast Sunday.

New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Occasional showers tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly local showers, slightly warmer.

Vermont: Occasional showers tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer tonight, cooler in the north portion Sunday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south to southwest wind, mostly overcast with occasional showers tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	75	Minneapolis	56	68
Bermuda	74	82	New Orleans	78	90
Chicago	68	80	New York	64	74
Denver	54	78	Norfolk	76	84
Helena	36	58	Philadelphia	72	82
Kansas City	64	84	St. Louis	64	86
Los Angeles	58	72	San Francisco	52	54
Miami	78	84	Washington	74	80

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T. June 11.
B—Maximum, June 10.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:21 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 11:53 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 12:01 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Monday, 12:33 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:50 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 8:51 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Military Polonaise..Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor".....Nicolai
"At the Mill".....Gillet-Cailliet
"In War Time," from the Indian Suite.....MacDowell
Fantasia for Piano and Orchestra, Op. 56.....Tchaikovsky
Soloist: Albion Metcalf
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky
Songs by New England Federation of Men's Glee Clubs
Donald Gammons, Conductor
"The Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner

Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Star-Wagon," featuring Burgess Meredith and Lillian Gish. 8:30.

Movies

University—
"Mayerling," starring Charles Boyer. 3, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard. 1:35, 4:45, 8:05.

Exeter—
Loretta Young and Richard Green in "Four Men and a Prayer." 1:30, 4:35, 9:40. Also Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 2:55, 6, 9:05.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Three Blind Mice," featuring Loretta Young and Joel McCrea, 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "The Girl of the Golden West." Also "How to Figure Your Income Tax," with Robert Benchley. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Captain Kidd," "Breathless Moments," "Mountain Climbing," "Life of the Gannetts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Tremont—
Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and Dick Powell.

State and Orpheum—
"Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone and Robert Young. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.

Brookline Village Theater—
"Everybody Sing," featuring Fanny Brice and Allan Jones. 3:30, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Tip-Off Girls," with Lloyd Nolan and Roscoe Karns. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Strand—
"You're a Sweetheart," featuring Alice Faye and George Murphy. Also "Little Miss Roughneck," with Leo Carillo. Tomorrow: "Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Also The Mauch Twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother."

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Boston—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," featuring George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:55, 8:55, 9:50. Also "The Kid Comes Back," with Wayne Morris and June Travis. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Warner Baxter, Freddie Bartholomew and Arleen Whelan in "Kidnapped." Fenway: 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "A Trip to Paris," with The Jones Family. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:45, 8:35

Coolidge Corner—
"Sailing Along," starring Jessie Matthews. 4:22, 7:59. Also "The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper. 2:38, 6:15, 9:40.

Hub—
Jean Harlow and Ben Lyon in "Hell's Angels." 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Lady Tubbs," with Alice Brady and Douglas Montgomery. 9:45 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

'Three Comrades' Vital Film

The Arts in Boston

The first tragic film of 1938 arrived at the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday—and it is quite likely to remain first when 1938 has gone. "Three Comrades" is the title and it is the sort of film which causes a tugging at the throat and has the spectator clasping his hands till the backs of the knuckles are white. In other words, "Three Comrades" is an intense and powerful film. Besides its bitterness, its irony, this version of the Erich Maria Remarque novel possesses a sehnsucht and delicacy seldom encountered on the screen.

Probably the three people most responsible for this are Margaret Sullavan, whose very voice is a thrill; Frank Borzage, who has directed these scenes with a special sort of sensitiveness, and Franchot Tone, playing well the first decent part he has had for a long time. Robert Young is appealing as the idealist of the trio. Even Robert Taylor almost comes out of the class of handsome young men once in a while. But when all is said and done, this is Miss Sullavan's picture and that alone makes it something to remember.

"Three Comrades" opens as the war ends. Three young soldiers, embittered in varying degrees by what they have been through, unite in an effort to rehabilitate themselves. They open a garage which struggles along on one cylinder while they try to find some handwriting on the blank wall of the future. Their chief love is a racing car which they have built and which serves—in the course of a race along a country road—as an introduction to Patricia, who soon marries Erich (Mr. Taylor). Patricia has to go to a sanatorium. Gottfried (Mr. Young), in the meantime, is killed in a street riot. Erich and Otto (Mr. Tone) go to visit Pat and remain for an operation which may save her life and for which they have sold both their garage and their car. She realizes their sacrifices and, fearing that she will continue a burden to them, decides to disobey physician's orders after being warned that disobedience would prove fatal.

Arthur Fiedler
Who Will Conduct His 500th Pop Concert in Symphony Hall on the Evening of July 1

The novel has been altered in some respects, mostly to avoid trouble at the Hays office. On the whole, however, the general idea and intent have been retained. We salute Mr. Borzage and Joseph L. Mankiewicz, the producer, for having enough courage to make "Three Comrades" in the only way it should have been made. Franz Waxman has provided an appropriate and co-operative musical score, and the screen play by F. Scott Fitzgerald and Edward E. Paramore is tender without being tawdry.

"The Lone Wolf in Paris," the other film, is a melodrama about a reformed crook, a beautiful crown princess, several traitorous members of the nobility and a coronation. The routine thrills are all in their proper places and about as exciting as a bowl of goldfish, Francis Lederer, Frances Drake, Walter Kingsford and Leona Maricle are in the cast. It makes one wince to recall that in Czechoslovakia Mr. Lederer was a renowned Shakespearean actor.

J. D. B.

France Gives Simmons Choice Music Library

A gift from the French Government, comprising music, scores, and books on music has just been received by the Simmons College School of English, Dr. Robert M. Gay, Director of the school, announces.

The gift, arranged with the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the offices of Mrs. Ruth Conniston Morize, special Instructor in the appreciation of music at Simmons, and her husband, Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard, includes many rare works, copies of which are not ordinarily obtainable.

Air Audience To Get a Touch Of Surrealism

The Week-End Radio

Examples of surrealism and a drama in which this highly experimental form of painting is employed as a theme, appear on two radio networks tonight. Whether these programs are a continuation of the "drama wars" that feature radio in the summer time is not certain, although the scheduling of two programs on the same subject so close together without overlapping, does not seem to be entirely cocincidental.

Columbia's workshop, always a prolific producer of unusual and highly entertaining dramatic fare, will devote its period to surrealistic treatment of music, drama, poetry, and criticism, over WEEI at 7:30 p. m., under the direction of William N. Robson. Definitions will be offered by Julien Levy, Thomas Mabry, and Salvador Dali, art authorities. Lewis Carroll's "The Gardner's Song" from "Alice in Wonderland" and George Whitsett's "Dancing Rope" will be read, with sound effects. Music by Hindemith, Satie, and Virgil Thompson (Four Saints in Three Acts) will be conducted by Bernard Herrmann.

The National Broadcasting Company's effort is titled simply, "Surrealism," and will be heard over the NBC-Blue to WBZ network at 8:30 p. m. The play will be a satire on the machine age, involving a young playwright, a surrealist painter, a young girl in love with the painter, and the results of the playwright's encounter with a mechanical larynx and a robot hand which controls a manufacturing process.

Serious music:

Mozart's Symphony No. 30, in A major (K.201), principal work by NBC Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor NBC-Red to WNAC, 9 p. m.; also Molinari modernized version of Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso "Winter," Op. 8; Pizzetti's modern orchestral suite "La Pisanella"; Boccherini's Minuet; Corelli's Suite for Strings, Op. 5; Rakoczy March from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust."

Light music:

Tabloid version of Jerome Kern's musical comedy "Roberta," with Bob Hope and Tamara of the original cast and Ray Middleton in leading roles, Mutual to WAAB, 11:15 p. m.

Popular music:

Louis and Leon Prima, Lana Webster and Virginia Verrill, guests on Saturday Night Swing Session, CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m. (new time for this week only); Ray Scott's "Dinner Music for a Pack of Hungry Cannibals" and Handy's "Memphis Blues," featured by Leith Stevens and Swing Club Band.

Sunday

Serious music:

Stradivarius Quartet to be heard in first of summer chamber music series in Radio City concerts, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Ann de Ohla, four-voiced soloist, to sing soprano, contralto, tenor and baritone arias in "Magic Key," NBC-Blue to WBZ, 2 p. m.; also Art of Musical Russia Chorus.

Gomez's "Granada Arabe," "Guajera," "Romanza de Amor," Lehar's "Villa," "Albeniz's "Leyenda," all-request program by Vicente Gomez, guitarist, NBC-Red to WNAC, 2:45 p. m.

Schubert's Symphony No. 7, in C major, Weber's Overture-Abu Hassan, by Columbia Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor, in "Everybody's Music" period, CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m.

Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aenaeas," believed to be England's first opera, to receive first full radio performance, CBS to WEEI, 8 p. m., by special group of soloists and chamber orchestra conducted by Bernard Herrmann.

Drama:

"Saskia Van Uylenborch Rembrandt," wife of the painter, in "There Was a Woman, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 5 p. m.

"The Tower Gate," love story of Elizabeth Tudor, later Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Thomas Seymour, who was beheaded by Queen Mary, with Merle Oberon and Tyrone Power, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 9 p. m.

Reinhard't "The Miracle," with motion picture and radiocast, given as part of plan to establish permanent annual music and drama festival in Hollywood, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m.; symphony orchestra under David Broekman to open with Dvorak's "New World" Symphony.

Special events and talks:

"Czechoslovakia Faces the Nazi Steamroller," to be discussed by M. W. Fodor, foreign correspondent, Harry D. Gideonse, Chicago professor, and Carroll Binder, Chicago editor, in University of Chicago Round Table, NB-Red to WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Monday

Serious music:

Chabrier's "Espana, Rhapsody," Gould's "Pavane" from "Swing Sinfonietta, No. 2," and Albeniz's "Midsummer Night's Dream," by Alfred Wallenstein's Orchestra, NBC-Red to WNAC, 8:30 p. m.; "Alice Blue Gown" and "One Fine Day" aria from "Madame Butterfly," by Margaret Speaks.

Concert of music of Bernard van Dieren, practically unknown modern European composer, by orchestra conducted by Bernard Herrmann with soloists, in "A Little Night Music" period, CBS to WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Drama:

A. D. H.

Spraying Season's Here—With spring comes the perfume of apple blossoms—and the chugging of orchard spraying machines. But sweet odors and misty sprays are not confined to rural districts.

Our fashion sleuth, having returned from a recent trip to New York, declares that she was allowed the privilege of riding in an elevator in one of the bigger and better department stores, in which there was a large placard announcing to the world in general that "This elevator has been sprayed with LeLong's Impromptu Perfume."

Parade Note—One of the highlights of the recent R. O. T. C. parade was the little Negro drum major who headed one of the bands. Only half the size of the biggest boy in the band, and resplendent in a dazzling white uniform that was topped by a brilliant red shako with an enormous feather plume, he was stepping forth in all his glory. And keeping step with him up on the sidewalk for miles was his ever-so-proud white-flanneled papa, who stopped every now and then to photograph his son in action. . . . With a little camera, which was painted fire-engine red!

Valentine on Wing—Out in Nahant they are quite aware of the impending matrimonial venture of John Roosevelt and Anne Clark. So when Chief of Police T. H. Larkin found an exhausted white pigeon on the estate of Mrs. F. Haven Clark—Anne's mother—he immediately bethought him of white doves on valentines, and hurried with the bird to the young couple.

After being warmly received by them, and being fed and rested, the pigeon evidently decided not to wait for the wedding, and took off for parts unknown.

Involuntary Hostess—A friend of our returned to her car which she had left in one of the small downtown parking stations, only to find that it had an occupant. There, in the front seat, sat one of the young station attendants, "going out of the world" to one of Benny Goodman's latest records, which was coming at him via the radio in the car. To make sure that he had all the comforts of home while he enjoyed his lunch, he had parked his sandwich and bottle of milk on the open door of the glove compartment! Now she's sure she knows why her batteries run down.

Metal Blankets—Mesh bags are the chief product of the Whiting and Davis Company of Plainville, Mass., but every now and then an order for something quite out of the ordinary is received. It has supplied metal mesh costumes for choruses, for instance, and suits of mail for Thespian warriors.

This year, though, the Company turned out something quite new—six metal mesh blankets for Ringling Brothers' circus elephants. That order holds the record for size in pieces of "costume jewelry."

Neighbor's Radio Immune—Many people learning of the impending marketing of the new Philco "mystery control" for radios, have scented an opportunity to reach out with its long arm and silence the blare of neighbor's instruments. But disappointment is in store for them.

Officials of the concern demonstrated it the other day. With no wires leading to the radio, the dials of the little remote control box—placed in any room, or outdoors, within 100 feet of the main instrument—controlled its tuning and volume, or switched it off or on.

But it was explained that each mystery control is tuned to an individual set—and is quite powerless to affect the operation of any other.

"Too bad!" said one observer, "I thought we really had something there!"

Banded Lobsters—The present vogue of costume jewelry has even extended, it appears, to lobster society in Maine. For Maine lobsters henceforth are to be decked out with bracelets, rubber bracelets it is true. But to a lobster, a rubber bracelet should be just as serviceable as a gold-tinted one.

This new fad—for the lobsters—is not purely for decorative purposes. It serves a utilitarian purpose as well. Maine lobster meat is the best in the world. Ask any Maine inhabitant. Unfortunately now and then frozen crawfish is offered as the genuine article. And the Maine people, if not the Maine lobsters, resent this. Therefore the Maine Development Commission, aided and abetted by the Maine Department of Sea and Shore Fisheries, has moved to stop this practice. They have developed a band of rubber with an aluminum disk bearing the State trade mark and the words "State of Maine Lobster." The band is slipped artistically over the largest claw of the lobster.

It has not been unheard of for a child to wear its telephone number or street adress on a ribbon around its neck. But a lobster with its license plate is something new.

Phonetics are Good, But—The modern wife may have her servant problem (or so she thinks) but the man of the house often has his stenographer problem, as well. For instance, one of our friends reports he dictated a letter to a friend in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in which he informed him that he and his wife would like very much "to visit you in Cedar Rapids this summer." But his stenographer had ideas of her own, and typed the letter for his signature. Scanning it, he found she had written "Betty and I will be delighted to visit you and see the rapids this summer."

Preview of the News in Massachusetts

Anne and John will be married next Saturday. She is Anne Lindsay Clark, slender, attractive debutante daughter of Mrs. Franklin Haven Clark, of Boston and Nahant.

He is John Aspinwall Roosevelt, tall, handsome Harvard University senior, youngest son of President and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of Washington and Hyde Park, N. Y.

Other Annes and Johns will be married next Saturday or the Saturday after, June and romance being what they are, but there will be only one marriage like this.

Out in the Atlantic, off Nahant, the Presidential yacht will be the scene of a pre-wedding party Friday night, and on Saturday the President and his family will come ashore in small boats to attend the ceremony.

In and about 106-year-old Nahant Union Church, a score of secret service men will keep vigil as Anne, in her bouffant, white wedding gown walks down one of its two aisles (there is no middle one) and as the Rev. Dr. Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton School, performs the ceremony for the couple at noon.

In a specially-fitted building nearby, a couple of dozen telegraphers will be waiting to flash the news to the Nation as chronicled by nearly 100 reporters.

In two other edifices on the narrow, rose-studded neck of land that is Nahant, the wedding party will be interested. These are the Nahant Club, where the reception will be held at half after twelve o'clock, and the 20-room, pink stucco house of modern design on Nahant Point, which Mrs. Clark has just completed.

At the clubhouse, more than 800 guests will greet Anne; her maid of honor, Miss Sally P. Clark; and John and his best man, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jr., as the President and Mrs. Roosevelt try to keep unnoticed in the background.

Later, the couple will start on a European wedding trip, and on June 23, Harvard's Commencement Day, John's college degree will start after him by mail.

Statehouse Blues

Warm, sunny, summer days this week have made the Senators and Representatives on Beacon Hill wish for an open road, a car, and the rolling countryside.

But the "umpire" in their feud with Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the State Supreme Court, didn't hand down an advisory opinion this week, which had been requested by Wednesday, and the legislators must wait another week for the open road . . . at least.

In the meanwhile, the Senate will complete action Monday on what the Republicans hope will quash the Governor's apparent effort to use redistricting as a political club—by referring the matter to a Commission.

Holidays and Parades

In the schools and on City streets, Flag Day and Bunker Hill Day will be observed in Massachusetts next week, the former on Tuesday and the latter on Friday.

The Elks and the Citizens' Public Celebrations' Association will parade on Tuesday evening from Copley Square to the Boston Common. The politicians, as usual, will be out in force for the big Bunker Hill celebration in Charlestown on Friday.

War and Its Consequences

War Plans: To test the speedy mobilization plans of the United States War Department, especially in New England, the first camp of the First Corps Area Service command will set up at Fort Devens for two weeks, commencing tomorrow. All conditions of actual warfare will be simulated. Over 100 selected officers will attend and engage in secret tests and maneuvers.

Relief: The United Council for Civilian Relief for China has set aside next Friday as "Bowl of Rice Day" to aid the American Red Cross in its campaign to collect $1,000,000 to aid Chinese war refugees. Dr. Karl Taylor Compton and Col. Robert C. Eddy, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are on the Massachusetts Committee.

Peace: Means to avert war through co-operation of the democratic countries will be discussed at a peace rally in Symphony Hall, Boston, at 7:30 tomorrow evening. Speakers include: Dr. William E. Dodd, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany, and Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the League of Nations Association.

No More Lessons

Nearly 7,000 boys and girls will be graduated from Boston high schools next week. Some will go on to college; others will look for jobs. The largest graduating class will be that at English High School, where 700 boys will get diplomas Tuesday evening.

Boston University will hold its annual Commencement in the Arena Monday morning. Speaker: Dr. Harvey W. Cox, President of Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Trio Time": vocal and	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	instrumental trios	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Will McCune's Or.	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Rhythm Revue	Paul Sabin's Orchestra	Junior Birdmen	Baseball School	"Melody Mirror"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Art Shaw's Orch.	Jacke Heller, tenor	Sport Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Art Shaw's Orch.	Sport commentator	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Golf finals	Spanish Revue	Dramatic sketch	Sport results	"Melodic Tones"
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 Swing Session	Message of Israel	R. Himber's Orchestra	Talk, Rep. Sol Bloom	Terry O'Toole's "Irish
7:30 Columbia Work-	Jim's Question Bee	Commentator	J. Livingstone's Orch.	Echoes"
7:45 shop: drama	Jim's Question Bee	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Wightman Cup comment	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 National Open	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	"Kaltenmyer's Kinder-	Ernie Fiorito's Orch.;	Melody ensemble
8:15 Golf Finals	Walter Kelsey's Orch.	garten": comedy	Sylvia Froos; J. Shields	"Jungle Jim"
8:30 Rus Morgan's Or.;	"Surrealism": dramati-	Talk, Dale Carnegie	"Bands Across the Sea";	Gypsy Orchestra
8:45 sketch; soloists	zation	Sport review	soloists; chorus; orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
9:00 "Professor Quizz";	National Barn Dance:	National Broadcasting	"Drums"; sketch	Classical program
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	Company Symphony	"Drums"; sketch	Classical program
9:30 Serenade: soloists;	vocal groups; Hoosier	Orchestra; Bernardino	"Barnstormers"; variety	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
9:45 popular orchestra	Hot Shots	Molinari, conductor	"Barnstormers"; variety	"Music of the Masters"
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	Al Roth's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	Al Roth's Orchestra	"The Liedersingers"	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Dance Melodies
10:30 orchestra	Nano Rodrigo's Orch.	Francis Craig's Orch.	Golf summary	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:45 Capitol Opinions	Nano Rodrigo's Orch.	Francis Craig's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Dance Orchestra	News Service	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	"Day's End": reader;
11:15 H. King's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	organist
11:30 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra
11:45 Kay Kyser's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.	Billy Hayes's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Sunshine Time"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Italian music: drama
10:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Dreams of Long Ago";	Network speaker	Tremont Temple Bap-	Italian music: drama
10:45 Wings Over Jordan	musical dramatizations	Network speaker	tist Church service	Studio speaker
11:00 St. Paul's service	News; "Journal"	"Aunt Abbie Steps Out";	Tremont Temple Bap-	Studio speaker
11:15 St. Paul's service	"Neighbor Nell"	sketch	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 St. Paul's service	Recorded program	"America Abroad"	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 St. Paul's service	Commenator	Norsemen Quartet	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 Comment	Southernaires: male	Francis Cronin, organ;	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 News Service	quartet	Clotilde Zappala, sop.	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Symphony	"Accordiana"	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Orchestra; Erno Rapee,	News Service	Italian string music	Amateur Hour
1:00 Sunday Serenade	conductor; Viola Philo;	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano Club	Ignace Strasfogel, piano	Speaker; music	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 "Europe Calling"	News; talk	Glenn Darwin, tenor;	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 "Poet's Gold"	Studio program	C. Lansing, soprano	soloists; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Walberg Brown	Magic Key: Linton	"Sunday Dinner at	"The Lamplighter"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 String Ensemble	Wells, speaking from	"Aunt Fanny's"	Dance Orchestra	Voice of Israel"
2:30 Veterans of Foreign	Santiago, Chile; Good-	"Kidoodlers"; vocal	Dance orchestra	Voice of Israel"
2:45 Wars program	man Quartet; chorus.	Guitar recital	Charlie and Jane	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Columbia Sym-	Rollini Trio	"Sunday Drivers"	Comment from London.	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:15 phony Orchestra;	Three Cheers	"Sunday Drivers"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Mimy Sargent's Orch.
3:30 Howard Barlow,	College of Music	"Romance Melodies"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	"Mikado," Act II
3:45 conductor	Cincinnati Orchestra	"Romance Melodies"	New Poetry Hour	"Mikado," Act II
4:00 Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"Serenaders"	Drama and music	Dance music
4:15 Castillians: orch.	National Vespers	"Serenaders"	Drama and music	Dance music
4:30 CBC Singers from	News music	"The World Is Yours"	Benay Venuta; soloists;	Jack Ward
4:45 Toronto, Ontario	Baritone; soprano	drama	orchestra	"Music That Soothes"
5:00 Texas Rangers	"There Was a Woman":	Marion Talley, soprano;	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:15 Texas Rangers	dramatic sketch	chorus; orchestra	"Symphonietta"	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Jean Sablon, songs	"Radio Newsreel"	"The 24th Hour"; dra-	Young People's Church
5:45 his orchestra	Federal Housing talk	"Radio Newsreel"	matic sketch	Young People's Church
6:00 Joe Penner; Ben	"Musical Camera"	"Hum and Strum"	George Jessel; guest	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:15 Pollack's Orch.	Vocalists; orchestra	"Concert Album"	stars; orchestra	Phil Marshall's Orch.
6:30 Phil Cook's Al-	Grenadier Guards Band	News Service	Commentator	Dramatic program
6:45 manac	Grenadier Guards Band	Colonel Stoopnagle	"Fashions in Rhythm"	Dramatic program
7:00 "Joan and Ker-	Popular Classics, H. Leo-	Jack Benny; Kenny	News Service	Violin ensemble
7:15 mit": sketch	pold Spitalny, director	Baker; orchestra	Hawaiian music	Violin ensemble
7:30 Phil Baker, com-	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Interesting Neighbors":	"Hollywood Whispers"	Commentator
7:45 edy; orchestra	Feg Murray; guests	informal interview	Brown Sisters, Trio	Irish Minstrels
8:00 Presenting Dave	"Spy at Large": drama	Don Ameche; Edgar	WOR Forum; speakers	Gospel songs
8:15 Brockman; orch.	"Spy at Large"; drama	Bergen; Stroud Twins;	WOR Forum; speakers	Joan Stuart, songs
8:30 "Summer Session"	"Songs We Remember"	John Carter; William	Charioteers; quartet	Vocalist orchestra
8:45 "Summer Session"	"Songs We Remember"	Powell	"News Testers"	Movie Stardust
9:00 Exploring Music;	Tyrone Power, Merle	Manhattan Merry-Go-	Sunday Night Supper	"Five Star Final"
9:15 "Dido and Aeneas"	Oberon; sketch	Round; soloists; orch.	Dance	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Exploring Music;	Walter Winchell	American Album of Fa-	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Annina Katzmann
9:45 "Dido and Aeneas"	Irene Rich: sketch	miliar Music	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Fashion parade
10:00 "Grand Central	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Station": sketch.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 Evening Serenade	"Cheerio": talk; music.	University of Chicago	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:45 Commenator	"Cheerio": talk; music.	Round Table discussion	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Good Will Hour
11:00 News Service	News; Roundelay	News Service	Harold Stokes' Orch.	News commentator
11:15 Reinhardt Festival	Music As You Desire It.	Weather Service	Vincent Pirro's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:30 from Hollywood	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mirror" with	"Swing Fiesta": Good-
11:45 Bowl, Hollywood	Music As You Desire It.	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Harry Pryce's Orch.	man and Basie orchs.

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan	Breakfast Club: solo-	Variations: music	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Capers"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	ists; orchestra; news	Rhyming Minstrel	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	Popular songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dramatic sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	Fashions in Rhythm	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Cowboy songs
11:15 Musical Moments	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	Hillbilly music	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Pauline Alpert, piano	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Tower Tempos	Noonday Revue	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; guest	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian string music	Studio program
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Homesteaders' Orch.	"George and Juanita"	"Between Bookends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Starr's Comment
1:45 Gospel Singer	Network program	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Shirley Winter, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Harold Turner, piano	Symphonic Drama
2:15 Dictators: orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
2:30 Network program	Joe Green's Orchestra	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
2:45 Network program	Hymn recital	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Symphonic Drama
3:00 Manhattan Matinee	"Attorneys-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"	"Marriage Romances"	Melodic Tones
3:15 Studio speaker	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Len Salvo, organ	Sport reports
3:30 Kate Smith Speaks	U. S. Navy Band	"Pepper Young"	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Sport reports
3:45 C. Hector's music	U. S. Navy Band	"The Guiding Light"	Bill Lewis, baritone	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:00 C. Hector's music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Good Will Ambassador	Sport reports
4:15 Meyer Davis	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Hits and Encores	Sport reports
4:30 "French Lesson"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 Del Casino, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"	"Lure of the Arctic"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude: news	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters' Orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "March of Games"	"The Singing Lady"	Your Family: drama	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:45 News; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"The Monitor News"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"Melody Mirror"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	The Revelers: quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sport reports	Melodic Tones
7:00 Variety program	"Alias Jimmy Valen-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 America Dances	tine": drama	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; or-	Music Is My Handicap	To be announced	"The Lone Ranger"	Studio interview
7:45 chestra; comedy	Popular music	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Band
8:00 Lou Holtz; Ted	"If I Had the Chance":	Burns and Allen; Jan	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Husing; music	interviews	Garber's Orchestra	Mal Hallet's Orchestra	Commentator
8:30 Fick and Pat: come-	"Those We Love": dra-	Richard Crooks; or-	Charioteers; quartet	"Pianoleers"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	chestra; chorus	Jack Marshard's Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Theater: Ibsen's "A	"Now and Then": or-	"Music for Moderns"	Ruby and His Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:15 Doll's House";	chestra; vocalist	"Music for Moderns"	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Evening Concert
9:30 Joan Crawford;	Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers"	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
9:45 Basil Rathbone	Paul Martin's Music	"Tales of Great Rivers"	"The Witch's Tale"	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Marek Weber's Orch.;	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Fisk Jubilee Choir	soloists; quartet	"True or False"	Amateur Hour
10:30 "A Little Night	Forum: speaker	"For Men Only"; Van	"Ad Quiz" from Detroit	Vincent Lopez Orch.
10:45 Music"; orchestra	Forum: speaker	Steeden's Orchestra	"Ad Quiz" from Detroit	"The Monitor News"

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, June 12

10 a. m.—WORL, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, June 13

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, June 13

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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"BREATHLESS MOMENTS!"
OTHER SUBJECTS 20 MIN

Redistricting Issue a Legislative High Light

Defeat of Governor Hurley on his plans to force action this session takes lead in a review of the week's activities on Beacon Hill.

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

The legislative stymie of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's plans to force redistricting of the Senatorial, Representative and Councilor districts at this session, defeat of a bill increasing the salaries of district court judges and clerks, and Senate passage of a bill limiting purchase of savings bank life insurance were among the actions on Beacon Hill this week.

In addition, the Legislature killed bills authorizing the nine State Teachers Colleges to grant A. B. and A. M. degrees, to increase State regulation of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company and to submit to the people a referendum on whether the merit system should be used in establishing compulsory automobile insurance rates. The week's work is summarized as follows:

Drawn by F. Wenderoth Saunders

Side View of Massachusetts Statehouse Looking Toward Custom House Tower

The Governor

Action: Signed a bill establishing in the State Department of Public Works a division of waterways with authority to take over private piers in Boston and other ports and reconstruct them or construct new facilities to improve the ports, particularly that of Boston.

Significance: This legislation provides authority for the greatest advancement of the Port of Boston in the last 25 years. Under it the division, upon appropriation from the Legislature, may make improvements and lease the piers to private companies at annual rentals sufficient to meet the cost of construction over a period of 40 years. The legislation was sponsored by the special commission which studied Boston port problems and was supported by various waterfront interests.

Action: Sent to the Legislature a special message calling for passage of legislation exempting from local taxation Federal housing projects.

Significance: Under the legislation a fee would be paid by the Federal Government in lieu of taxes. The fee would be much smaller than the tax bill. Unless the bill is adopted, Massachusetts stands to lose approximately a maximum of $80,000,000 in Federal housing money.

Action: Signed a bill allowing Boston to borrow $300,000 to build an underpass at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues.

Significance: The City has a Federal grant of $530,000 but must add $300,000 as its share of the project's cost. The underpass will eliminate a major traffic bottleneck.

Action: Signed a bill increasing the salaries of State House scrubwomen from $18 to $20 a week.

Significance: Approximately 65 women will benefit from this bill.

Action: Signed a bill forcing the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission to make written reports on liquor license cases in which it overrules the local licensing authority.

Significance: Originally the bill limited the appeals of liquor license applicants from adverse local board rulings to cases in which prejudice by the board was charged. The Commission has frequently overruled local boards, to the chagrin of temperance groups.

Action: Signed a bill providing for a special commission investigation of the problems of the Boston Airport.

Significance: The Commission will report on the advisability of expanding the port and methods of obtaining great service from it.

Action: Signed a bill granting to members of the Metropolitan District Police one day off in seven.

Significance: At present they receive one day off in eight.

Action: Signed a bill requiring the posting of correct price signs on each gasoline pump in a retail station.

Significance: It has been charged that some gasoline station owners posted one price prominently and then charged a higher price, or supplied an inferior gasoline in place of an advertised higher grade.

The House

Action: Adopted an order for a recess commission study of redistricting the Representative, Senatorial and Councilor districts, thus delaying actual passage of redistricting legislation until next year.

Significance: Governor Hurley, pointing to the constitutional provision that the present districts are due to run only to January, 1939, has insisted that redistricting be accomplished this year and has threatened to keep the Legislature in session all summer if necessary. His plans appear stymied because he has not power to veto the legislative order referring the question to a recess commission on the ground that redistricting necessitates five or six months intensive work.

Action: Killed a bill allowing Boston hotels, restaurants and night clubs to remain open until 1 a. m. Sundays.

Significance: At present all liquor selling must stop at 12 m. Saturday night. The proposed legislation was viewed by temperance groups as a wedge by which more serious breakdown in liquor control would be effected later.

Action: Ordered to a second reading a bill providing for the purchase of the 238,700 shares of common stock of the Boston Elevated Railway by the Boston Metropolitan District at $60 a share.

Significance: This legislation, if passed, would provide for public ownership of the "El," long-sought by various legislators. However, there is some doubt that the legislation will be adopted by the Senate, at least. Approximately $800,000, it is estimated, would be saved by elimination of the present guaranteed $5 dividend and the substitution of 3 per cent district bonds. Even if the legislation is passed, the purchase price must be approved by 80 per cent of the "El" stockholders.

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation placing an excise tax on automobile trailers.

Significance: This excise tax, just as that on automobiles, will be assessed on a 90 per cent valuation the first year and gradually reduced year by year to 10 per cent. The rate would be the average of the local tax rates throughout the State. At present it approximates $35 per $1,000 valuation.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill changing the State Department of Mental Diseases to the State Department of Mental Health and placing it in the exclusive control of a $10,000-a-year Commissioner.

Significance: This bill is a revision of the legislation recommended by the special commission which studied the department. Under the commission proposal a three-member commission, headed by a $9,500 Commissioner, would conduct the department's affairs.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill allowing aged persons to retain a $3,000 equity in real estate and still be eligible for old age assistance. At the same time the Governor signed legislation making eligible needy aged persons although they hold insurance policies totalling not more than $1,000, if the policies are not less than five years old, and $3,000 policies if the latter are at least 15 years old.

Significance: Under the present law a person may hold a $2,000 real estate equity and own only $1,000 worth of insurance. Under the new real estate provision the old age assistance recipient must give a mortgage bond to the city for all equity over $3,000 instead of over $2,000. On insurance, the present $1,000 limit was found to have barred many needy persons from receiving aid.

Action: Killed a bill increasing the salaries of district court judges who retire from private law practice.

Significance: The judges would receive a total increase of $178,000, while clerks of the courts would receive an additional $184,000 with no increase in work. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association led a drive against the bill, principally based upon the clerks' salary increase provision.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a resolve giving $11,000 in back salaries to employees of the so-called "kindergarten" of the State Income Tax Division.

Significance: In an effort to force discharge of these James M. Curley-appointed employees, the Legislature last year reduced the division's appropriation. However, the employees instead were laid off for two months and then taken back.

Action: Killed a bill allowing local referenda on extending the civil service system to cover various positions not now protected under civil service.

Significance: The legislation had been proposed by the Special 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which recommended extension of civil service to include most State and municipal positions. The bill was referred to the 1939 Legislature.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill limiting to $5,000 the amount of savings bank life insurance an individual may purchase. The present limit is $24,000.

Significance: Insurance companies, contending savings bank life insurance constitutes unfair competition, have repeatedly sought to curtail the system. The present battle has the elements of a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. struggle, in as much as the C. I. O. industrial insurance agents union backs the limit, while the Federation, backing savings bank insurance, is ready to carry the issue to a referendum in the November elections.

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, providing for a referendum on whether compulsory automobile insurance rates should be established on a merit system.

Significance: Many legislators have insisted that careful drivers should be rewarded by lower rates than those paid by drivers with bad accident records. However, the insurance groups have successfully fought the proposal. The referendum was substituted in the House for an initiative petition to repeal compulsory insurance and establish a financial responsibility system.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill enlarging the Boston Port Authority from five to seven members and allowing the Authority to receive annual appropriations up to $100,000 instead of the present $50,000 limit.

Significance: The Senate struck out a provision that a member of organized labor shall be appointed to the board. Originally the Authority sought a guaranteed $100,000 appropriation. However, during legislative consideration the group agreed to an "if available" provision.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a resolve calling upon the State Commissioner of Insurance to study the advisability of establishing a merit system of compulsory automobile insurance.

Significance: The Commissioner, under the resolve is not required to establish the system, even if he approves it.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, requiring printers bidding for State contracts to pay the prevailing rate of wages on all jobs.

Significance: The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor sponsored the bill, which, in effect, will afford union shops a monopoly on State printing, because the prevailing rate means union wages. It is argued those printers paying below these wages will not raise their scale to get State business.

Action: Killed a bill authorizing the nine state teachers colleges to grant A.B. and A.M. degrees.

Significance: The legislation, in effect, would have established a State University. The Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations charged an expenditure of $9,000,000 would be necessary to equip the colleges for the program. James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, sponsored the proposal.

Action: Overrode Gov. Charles F. Hurley's veto on a bill reviving the Myles Standish Mutual Liability Insurance Company.

Significance: The firm was incorporated on Nov. 12, 1936, and its charter expired on Nov. 12, 1937, because Francis J. DeCelles, former State Commissioner of Insurance, failed to issue the neeessary license although, according to company spokesmen, the firm had fulfilled all the necessary requirements for a license.

Action: Killed a bill prohibiting the Boston Consolidated Gas Company from purchasing gas from its holding company, the Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates, at a price higher than the latter's manufacturing cost.

Significance: The bill was filed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston as part of his campaign to prevent the Consolidated from increasing its rates. At present the Consolidated may purchase gas from its affiliate if the price is less than the Consolidated's cost of manufacturing its own gas. The Mayor has contended the present arrangement makes possible double profits within the one holding company tieup.

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to establish a State Radio Commission to control radio in Massachusetts.

Significance: Radio interests argued the legislation was unconstitutional because it interfered with the national radio control laws.

Bay State Citizens Dig Clam Fortune

Massachusetts citizens earned more than $1,125,000 from the sale of shellfish, clams, scallops, and quahaugs in 1937, Ernest J. Dean, State Conservation Commissioner, reports.

Most prosperous communities in the business he said were Ipswich and Barnstable, where the revenue totaled $125,000 each, and Duxbury, where it amounted to $100,000.

Mentioning benefits derived from a $20,000 State expenditure in furnishing seed to towns, Mr. Dean said "our coastal waters should be treated as a great marine farm where abundant returns can be secured."

The News in the Greater Boston Area Today

(Continued from Page 9)

remove him as a participant in Massachusetts politics. Several months ago he conferred with Democratic leaders in an attempt to place a powerful candidate in the field against Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who is considered anti-Roosevelt by the Administration. Recently, however, he has quit such activity, having failed to persuade Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, to make the fight.

Undoubtedly, however, he will participate openly or undercover in the primaries and in the election.

Meanwhile, his letter indicated he has political plans for the future. One paragraph stated:

"I hope that the future will afford me an opportunity to complete my studies at first hand and to offer my contribution to the welfare of my fellow citizens, whether it be as a private citizen or as a public official."

There has been considerable talk that Mr. Roosevelt will seek election as Governor in 1940 and that his present Washington activity is designed to equip him for the contest in which he will probably find Mr. Dever as his Democratic opponent. Yet the President's son would make no definite statement in answer to a question, "What about 1940?" He merely answered, "In Washington, that's what we call an 'if' question."

Ladies Dog Club Exhibit to Open

In a setting as brilliant as the parade of smartly frocked women at a formal garden party, a record-breaking entry of 785 patricians of the dog world, headed by the four-year-old German Shepherd, Champion Hugo of Cosalta, who topped a field of 756 last year, will vie for honors at the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Ladies Dog Club, tomorrow from one to six, at the Dedham Country and Polo Club.

Under a marquee at the near end of the polo field, on an eminence commanding a panorama of some of the finest rural landscape in Norfolk County, dogs representing 63 different breeds will go through their paces in their best "party manners" for the blue ribbons and other awards. The Norwich terrier, a new breed hereabouts, will be represented in three entries.

Milson Kennels' prize Irish setter, Champion Milson Top Notcher, which captured highest honors among the sporting breeds last year, is prominent among the returning champions entered in the Dedham event, which will benefit Faulkner Hospital.

M. H. Bird, of Norwell, is sending his International Champion Irish terrier, Kelvin Colleen, back to repeat its 1937 terrier group victory, and Hugo of Cosalta, which won the working group honors as well as best in show award, completes the list of returning "bests" of the group classes.

Pegingese and Airedales, with 47 of each breed, top the breed entries in number, with cocker spaniels totaling 46 and fox terriers 45. Other breeds with large entries include bull terriers with 38, poodles with 22, and Scottish terriers with 20.

Edward K. Aldrich, Jr., of Providence has entered his 1937 Saluki winner, Hatma Ab Ah, along with five other Salukis and two Schipperkes. Mr. and Mrs. Justin W. Griess of Hamilton have five stars in four different breeds, including English, Irish and Gordon setters and standard poodles.

An entry of 15 dogs, including Newfoundlands and Welsh Corgis from her famous Waseeka Kennels in Ashland, gives Mrs. Davieson D. Power the honor of exhibitor having the largest entry. She will receive a special prize for this distinction.

Six West Highland white terriers will be shipped here from Oklahoma City by Mrs. A. S. Monroney, and Mrs. H. H. Swann of Santa Barbara, Calif., will have two wire fox terriers in the show ring. From Brookville, Ont., will come the Great Dane, Aslan von Loheland, owned by Mrs. G. W. Hyslop.

Rhododendrons Are in Full Bloom

If skies clear tomorrow another big crowd is expected at the Arnold Arboretum. The lilacs have had their day, the azaleas have been seen in their full glory—though many are still in bloom—and now the rhododendrons have become the chief attraction.

They are expected to be at their best this week end, with the early flowering varieties still worth seeing, and the later ones just coming into full bloom.

The mountain laurels will add their blossoms a little later in the week, according to Arboretum officials.

The rhodendron swamp in Medfield, a State reservation, is reported to be worth visiting at this time, too.

White Star Liners Lead Port Parade

Cunard White Star liners monopolize the procession of overseas passenger liners at the port of Boston this week end. The Laconia, arriving today to embark passengers for Galway, Belfast, and Liverpool, is due to sail at 10 p. m. tonight. The Samaria, coming from Liverpool, Dublin and Galway, is expected to tie up at East Boston about 8 a. m. Sunday morning with 235 passengers of whom 76 are to disembark at Boston.

In addition to the overseas passenger vessels, the Atenas of the United Fruit Company, is due to arrive tomorrow from Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, with seven passengers and a cargo of bananas, completing a 16-day cruise to the tropics. Twenty-six other vessels are due to arrive between today and Monday, including coastwise passenger vessels and all types of freighters from widely separated parts of the world. Of the total, 17 are American ships, four are British, three German and one each flying the flags of Norway, Japan, Sweden, Italy, and the Netherlands.

Among the 343 passengers booked to sail on the Laconia tonight are the Rev. Harold G. Arnold of the First Unitarian Church of West Roxbury, with Mrs. Arnold and two daughters; Miss Evelyn Purdie of Cambridge, making her 28th crossing of the Atlantic via ships of this line; the Rev. Charles F. Lancaster, Unitarian minister of Reading, with his daughter, Miss Evelyn Lancaster; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Anderson of London who are returning after visiting South America and Boston; Mrs. Thomas N. Metcalf of Beacon Hill with Misses Joan and Dianna and Master R. T. Paine Metcalf, and Miss Mary M. Loring, Miss Georgina Hazelton and Miss Joan Thompson of Boston.

(Continued from Page 9)

Soulliere, Chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board.

Thus, when Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, came along with the suggestion that the State utilize the almost abandoned old Worcester Normal School with a considerable saving in rentals and Fred A. Kimball, Superintendent of Buildings, recommended merely a renewal of the present leases which expire July 1, Mr. O'Connor made it very clear that he "has his rights under the Constitution," that "he is boss of that territory," and other State officials should "keep their noses out."

Museum to Show Flying Progress

The New England Museum of Natural History of Boston is installing a special exhibit illustrating how Nature has provided working models from which man has worked in order to improve the modes of transportation now taken for granted. For example, sailing and flying have both been made possible in part by observation of the wing plan of soaring birds developed by Nature over the period of millions of years during which creatures have been flying. The exhibit which will be open to the public from June 13 through July 5 shows how man must understand and co-operate with Nature if he wishes to sail and to fly more successfully.

Primitive Mine Methods

Primitive methods of mining gold and iron in the Philippines will be displayed at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay.

June Sale of Millinery
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Bananas: Business Booms in Two Continents

(Continued from Page 9)

from the stem. Another man is there to catch it and swing it on the rubber-cushioned table. He hardly has time to turn back to the stem before another hand is falling under the skilled movements of the expert cutter, who denudes a stem containing from six to 14 hands of bananas within a few seconds.

Graders separate hands uniform in size and appearance from the others, so as to give customers opportunity to buy fruit of one size and appearance. Labels are stuck on three bananas in each hand of the Meloripe grade, and the fruit moves on to big scales, where lots of 40 pounds plus are segregated, for packing in wooden shipping cases.

No Wonder Business Booms

The history of the United Fruit Company is filled with romance. In March, 1899, a charter of incorporation was granted under the laws of New Jersey to the organization, bringing together the Boston Fruit Company, headed by Andrew W. Preston, and the interests controlled by Minor C. Keith, explorer and economic pioneer who had made a name for himself in Central and South America.

Today the Company, with main offices in Boston, does business with 12 tropical countries, where it owns and leases more than 3,223,000 acres of arable land. It has a fleet of 97 steamers, aggregating 412,000 gross tons to bring the fruit to the ports of the United States, Canada, and Europe.

During 1937, the Company's ships made 1,444 round-trip voyages and steamed 5,566,077 nautical miles to convey 57,846,216 stems of bananas to market. That same year the Company paid for wages, for fruit purchased, and for taxes in the tropics, the sum of $40,971,000. It sold to Latin American countries with which it does business $7,223,000 worth of agricultural products and manufactured goods made in the United States.

Sixty per cent of the total exports of the United States to Latin America last year included such items as potatoes, pork products, tinned beef, milk, fruits, salt fish, cereals, and other products of American farms. Forty per cent included automobiles, radios, talking machines, shoes, cotton cloth, agricultural implements, and other products of American mills and factories.

Thus cargo is assured for ships in both directions, a tribute to efficiency of the Company, and an achievement that more than a few steamship lines have as a goal.

No wonder that business is booming at Long Wharf!

Grenfell Mission Supplies Loaded

Supplies for the Grenfell Mission in Labrador are being loaded aboard the British two-masted motor vessel George B. Cluett, at the Army Base, South Boston today, for the first time in six years. The Cluett has been sailing from Portland, Maine, since 1932, but this year a quantity of supplies accumulated at Boston that warranted sending the Cluett to pick them up.

Coming down from Lunenburg, N. S., the Cluett brought 40 tons of hay, 10 tons of groceries and a quantity of cedar shingles and other supplies that are to remain aboard and go on to Labrador. Kenneth Iversen, skipper of the Cluett, is to take seven heifers aboard at Boston to increase the Grenfell Mission herd at St. Anthony, N. F. Two of them are to go aboard late today, the gift of the Carnation Milk Company. The other five, donated by Owen D. Young, D. W. McLaury of Portlandvills, N. Y.; W. L. Baird of Waukesha, Wis.; Edward Shattuck of Andover and Miss Jane Shattuck of Topsfield, are to "embark" Tuesday.

Lieut. Commander Donald B. MacMillan, a director of the Grenfell organization, is to visit the Cluett Saturday morning, before leaving for Provincetown and then for another expedition to the North. He is to address about 75 new members of the "Grenfell Juniors," ranging from 11 to 18 years of age, who are to receive pins from Skipper Iversen of Lunenburg, master of the Cluett.

Capt. Irving Johnson of the schooner Yankee, recently returned to Gloucester from a round-the-world cruise, is to attend the ceremonies.

Goodwill Plaque Goes to Finland

A goodwill gesture further cementing the friendship existing between the United States and the Republic of Finland has been made possible by Konstant Tikkanen, operator of a Quincy quarry, who with other American Finnish folk has started on its way a plaque to be set in the wall of the Helsingfors Athletic Stadium in Helsingfors, Finland.

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In the group above . . .
Prairie wagon schooner with cover-top $100
The wheeled table $22.50
Mexican market square umbrella $27.50
Sawbuck chair $25
Wheeled chaise $37.50
FIFTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	100,000
Previous day	406,370
1938 volume to date	96,713,398
1937 volume to date	218,505,395

Market Apathetic With No Definite Trend to Prices

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—Speculative forces found nothing much to get excited about in today's brief stock market session and leading issues, consequently, shifted over a narrow range.

Apathy marked dealings from the start and, at the beginning of the final hour, the turnover was one of the smallest in the past several years.

News from business and industry provided scant encouragement for the few traders who idled in the boardrooms.

Word from Washington that a compromise on the wage-hour bill was probable helped a bit, but even this stirred up no buying fever. Some commission house customers shelved commitments pending possible developments over the week end.

Wheat at Chicago pushed upward in the face of the Government's estimate of the largest crop in American history. The figure, though, was under that of private prognosticators. Bonds were uneven.

Another run-up of European currencies in terms of the dollar failed to rouse inflationists to any great extent.

A shade ahead were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Oliver Farm, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Can, Westinghouse and Northern Pacific.

Easier were General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Deere, North American, General Electric, Standard Oil of N. J. and N. Y. Central.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market clung to a narrow and slightly irregular trend in the short session today. Railroad liens were inclined to give ground slightly while some of the better rated industrials and utilities edged forward.

United States Governments conformed to the general market pattern, gains ranging to 3-32 of a point and losses to 2-32 as the final hour of trading started.

Overnight news from Washington indicating there was little chance of Congress looking into the railroad situation on an extended scale before adjournment brought further offerings of recently depressed obligations but buyers took them at concessions of ⅛ to around ½ point in most cases. Included were Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968, Northern Pacific 4s, New York Central 5s, and Great Northern 4s of 1946 "G." Maine Central 4½s and Union Pacific 3½s lost a point or more. Illinois Central Litchfield Division 3s of 1951 dropped 30½ points to 63 on a single sale, the first this year.

Improving slightly or holding at Friday's final prices were Pennsylvania General 4½s of 1956, Texas Corp 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

Foreign dollar bonds did little either way. Uruguay 6s advanced more than a point on light turnover.

NEW YORK, June 11 (AP)—A narrow and generally irregular price structure was worked out by the curb market today.

Fractional gainers as the final hour neared included consolidated Copper Mines, Lake Shore Mines, Pantepec Oil and United Gas. Losers of small amounts included American Cyanamid "B," Gulf Oil and International Petroleum. Numerous active shares were unchanged, including Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service.

Singer Manufacturing, a high-priced specialty, dropped 10 points on a small turnover following declaration of a regular dividend of $1.50 and an extra of the same amount. In previous quarters the company paid an extra of $2.50 in addition to the regular.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up about 2 cents a bushel today as the market reflected the official crop report released by the Government late yesterday.

The Government report, while forecasting a winter wheat crop 6,500,000 bushels larger than predicted a month ago, was about 30,000 bushels below the average estimates by six private statisticians released a week ago. Many traders believed that much crop damage reported since June 1 was not reflected in the government figures.

Opening ⅝-1¼ cents higher compared with yesterday's finish, July 75¾-76, September 76½-77, wheat prices later rose further. Corn started ⅛-¾ up, July 57½-¾, September 57⅞-59⅛.

New Financing Far Above 1937 Week

NEW YORK, June 10 (AP)—New financing this week amounted to $41,103,505, compared with $208,695,000 the previous week, and $10,685,000 the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company showed.

Included in the week's total was $27,750,000 publicly offered of a $30,000,000 debenture issue of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The comparative table showed:

Municipal	$12,503,505	$7,539,000
Public utility	27,750,000	.....
Stock	850,000	846,000
Industrial	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	2,300,000
Total	41,103,505	10,685,000

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Liverpool—Wheat futures closed 1½ to 2¼d. a bushel higher today. Final prices were about the best of the day due to a bullish American Government crop report coupled with scarcity of Australian offers and reports of Italy inquiring for wheat and flour.

Cotton remained closed.

London and Paris—Closed.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
545	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	29	29	29	— ½
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅝
2⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	5	48	47	47	Jun 10
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Jun (.80a)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1⅛	1	1	
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅜
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf $30ww	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 10
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 10
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	149	149	149	— ½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅜	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10¼	10	10¼	Jun 9
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	7	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	Jun 10
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	42½	41½	41½	Jun 9
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	6	41⅝	41¼	41¼	— ⅜
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 10
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	61½	61½	61½	Jun 10
66	49	Am Ag Ch Del (2¼e)	1	53	53	53	Jun 10
17¼	10	Am Bank Note (.60e)	3	16½	16	16	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	30	30	20	+ ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	88	88	88	+ ¾
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	164¼	164¼	164¼	Jun 10
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	1	31	31	31	Jun 10
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	4	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	Jun 2
8½	4½	Am Colortype	4	6	6	6	Jun 10
13¾	9	Am Comi Alco	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
16¾	8¼	Am Crys Sug	1	9	9	9	
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 10
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Pow	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¼	14¼	Jun 6
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17	17	17	— ¼
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	— ⅝
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	21	3	3	3	Jun 10
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 10
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
2½	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 10
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jun 8
7⅞	4⅛	Am International	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	15	15	15	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	Jun 10
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	5	13	12⅞	13	Jun 10
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	Jun 7
38¾	23	Am Met (¼e)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jun 9
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6 pf (2¼k)	2	33	33	33	Jun 10
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (1⅞k)	7	29¼	28⅝	29¼	Jun 9
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	11	10½	10¼	10½	
22⅞	13½	Am Roll Mill	1	15	15	15	
78	58	Am Roll M pf(4½)	1	67	67	67	Jun 8
20⅞	15⅜	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	16	16	16	
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 10
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	5	36	35½	35½	— ⅛
131	103	Am Sm & R pf (7)	1	116½	116½	116½	Jun 4
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	Jun 9
34¾	15⅝	Am Sti Fdrs	3	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¾
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	
12¾	12	Am Stove	2	12	12	12	Jun 10
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (1¼e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
117½	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	104	103	103	Jun 10
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun 4
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	4	132⅝	132¼	132⅝	+ ⅛
72⅛	58	Am Tobacco (6)	2	67	67	67	+ ⅛
73¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	69¾	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
140¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	Jun 9
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun 10
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	73	73	73	Jun 9
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	4	4	4	— ¼
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	31	31	31	— ¾
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	5	5	5	
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
36¾	21	Anaconda	19	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
50	29	Anacon W & C	1	31	31	31	Jun 9
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun 10
19	10	Andes Copper	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M(¾e)	1	22	22	22	Jun 9
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92½	92½	92½	Jun 7
67¾	37⅜	Arm Ill	4	43½	41½	41½	Jun 10
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	1	28	28	28	
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	2½	Artloom Corp	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	1	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
69	52	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
68¾	48¼	Assd D Gd2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
42	22½	Atch T & S F (2g)	8	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	2	40	40	40	— ¼
27⅜	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	7	17¼	16¾	17¼	Jun 9
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 10
14½	8½	Atl G & W Ind pf	2	8¼	7½	8¼	Jun 9
24	17⅞	Atl Refining (1)	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	106	106	106	
97⅛	53¼	Atlas Corp (¾e)	4	63⅝	63⅛	63⅜	
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Jun 8
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	37	37	37	M'y 26
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 7
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3	2¾	2¾	Jun 10
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	M'y 31
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
		B					
10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	31	31	31	Jun 9
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 8
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
12¾	9	Bayuk Cig (⅜e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 9
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr 22
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
8⅜	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	8	44⅞	44½	44½	— ¼
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf(1)	2	13	13	13	
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf(7)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 10
28	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanf	2	18	17¾	18	Jun 10
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
15⅞	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	2	11¾	11½	11½	Jun 10
35½	20⅜	Boeing Airplane	2	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun 10
13⅞	9	Bond Strs (.20e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
19⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jun 6
22¼	14	Bower Roll Br	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 10
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	1	7	7	7	
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¾e)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Stratton	1	26	26	26	+1¼
34	23	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun 10
2¾	1⅞	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun 10
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7	7	7	Jun 10
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	12	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	Jun 10
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	28	27¼	27½	Jun 10
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 10
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	4	7½	7¼	7½	Jun 9
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 10
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	10	4¼	4	4	Jun 10
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	3½	3½	3½	
20	13¼	Bullard Co	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jun 10
32¼	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	— ½
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	2	6	6	6	
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun 7
4⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 10
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 10
19¾	13	Byron Jackson(¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 2
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1a)	3	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	10	10	10	Jun 10
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
36	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	2	25	25	25	—1½
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12½	Carpenter Stl (.20e)	1	13	13	13	Jun 9
4½	3	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	1	3	3	3	+ ¼
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	77	77	77	— ⅛
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	3	40	39¾	39¾	— ¾
106	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104⅞	104¾	104¾	Jun 7
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	2	18	18	18	Jun 10
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	22	22	22	Jun 8
4½	2	Cent Foundry	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 10
11	7	Cent RR N J	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 3
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 4
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y 17
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	3	35¾	35⅛	35⅛	Jun 10
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	Jun 10
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jun 6
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	—1
38½	23⅛	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	5	23⅜	23½	23⅝	
89	70	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp	2	29	29	29	
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun 8
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 10
4⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 3
1¼	½	Chi Great West	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 10
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1	½	Chi M St P&P	1	½	½	½	Jun 9
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P&P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 7
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
32½	22	Chi Penu T cv pf(3)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun 9
40¼	37⅝	Chi Pneu Tpr pf(2½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 4
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 8
2⅞	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 3
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (½e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	2	4¼	4	4	— ¼
63¼	35⅞	Chrysler Corp(½e)	13	42½	41½	41½	— ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	10	City Ice & Fuel(.80e)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
3¾	2	City Stores	8	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 10
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br(¼e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	14	40⅞	40	40	Jun 10
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun 9
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	126½	126¼	126½	+ ¼
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58½	58½	58½	+ ¾
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	10	9	8¾	8⅞	Jun 10
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jun 10
27⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun 10
22¼	13½	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 9
21¼	13	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun 8
9⅝	5½	Colum G & El	4	6½	6½	6½	
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	61¼	60	60	Jun 10
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 10
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Jun 9
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	70½	70¼	70¼	Jun 9
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	5	31¼	31	31	— ⅝
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	36½	36½	36½	
100	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
10	5½	Coml Solvents	15	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
2	1	Com'wlth & South	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	6	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
28	22½	Com'wlth Ed (1¾)	7	24⅞	24¾	24¾	— ½
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 8
24½	15	Congol-Nairn	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun 10
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	5	16½	15½	15½	Jun 10
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 10
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	37	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ½
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
6⅞	4½	Consol P I pf (¾k)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 9
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	2	3½	3½	3½	Jun 7
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	6	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
101½	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 7
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
½	¼	Consol Textile	1	¼	¼	¼	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 9
86½	78	ConsumPow pf(4½)	2	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Cp	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Jun 10
16½	8⅝	Cont Bak A	4	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82	82	82	
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	4	39	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
111	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	111	111	111	Jun 7
9⅜	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 10
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del(½e)	17	28½	27½	27½	Jun 10
16½	10	Cont Steel	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	2	64⅝	64½	64½	— ¼
168½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	164	164	164	Jun 8
43¾	23¾	Coty Inc	4	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
30	19	Crane Co

Commerce and Finance

May Construction Contracts Total Highest in Last 10 Months

Business and Industry

Retail Business Is 12 to 21 P. C. Below 1937 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Buying of summer merchandise made a belated start during the past week, the several previous attempts to launch the season having met with weather opposition, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

"Opening of the vacation period," continues the report, "stimulated demand for summer apparel, sports equipment, swim suits, beach accessories, luggage, and travelling requesites. Bridal outfits for June weddings and the preparations for school and college graduation added to the variety of purchases, which extended to nearly all departments. Summer furniture and hardware moved to the foreground.

"Gain over retail sales of the abbreviated Memorial Day week were reported by nearly all the leading centers of distribution, the average ranging from 2 to 5 per cent. For industrial districts, despite the rise, drop from previous year's level was lengthened. This resulted in the estimated volume of retail distribution, taking the country as a whole, going 12 to 21 per cent below that for the 1937 week.

"Even though industrial pay rolls were down more than 30 per cent, sales in New England States increased, shortening the fall from 1937 to 9 to 14 per cent. Improvement in consumer buying in the East was not sufficient to prevent extension of year-to-year loss in sales to 13 to 25 per cent.

"Warm weather merchandise built up most of the enlarged volume for the week in the Middle West, which restricted to 12 to 30 per cent the decline from the 1937 sales. Aided by the rise in temperature, improved crop prospects, and the start of spending by vacationists, volume for the Northwest was lifted within 2 to 6 per cent of last year's.

"Improvement in the South still lagged, but a slight gain narrowed the spread from 1937 to 6 to 12 per cent. For the Southwest, the gap was widened to 8 to 16 per cent. While consumer buying was stimulated by the warmer weather, retail sales on the Pacific Coast dropped 8 to 20 per cent behind last year's.

"Slow rise in orders was reported by the principal wholesale markets this week, as dwindling inventories made replacements necessary to meet the broader call for Summer merchandise. From retailers selling the wage-earner class, requests for immediate shipment were received for the first time in several weeks.

"Heaviest replacement buying was by department stores and women's wear shops; the lightest by men's wear and installment stores. While gains for the week rarely exceeded 10 per cent, the loss in estimated wholesale volume from the 1937 comparative period was cut to 8 to 20 per cent," concludes the report.

Great Northern Is To Get $7,000,000 Loan From N.Y. Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A letter dated June 2 by F. G. Dorety, Vice-President and General Counsel of the Great Northern Railway Company, on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission, set forth details of a $7,000,000 loan by the road from the First National Bank of New York.

Mr. Dorety said in writing to Oliver E. Sweet, director of the commission's Bureau of Finance, with respect to authority for pledging certain securities, which authority recently was granted by the commission, said he understood "the First National Bank of New York expects to place some parts of this loan with other banks."

"We have arranged," said Mr. Dorety, "to morrow $7,000,000 from the First National Bank of the City of New York prior to July 1 on demand notes with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and subject to the commission's approval to pledge as collateral therefor $5,000,000 principal amount of our Series F 6 per cent general mortgage bonds and $6,800,000 par value of the stock of the Western Fruit Express held by us.

"We expect to pay at least a part and possibly all of the loan this Fall, but if we should be unable to pay it this Fall, we may expect or want to defer payment in part until the Fall of 1939, as our peak earnings always occur in the fall of the year."

Bank Stockholders Appeal $14,000,000 Assessment

CHICAGO (AP)—The first briefs were filed in the appeal of Central Republic Trust Company stockholders from a decision of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson assessing double liabilities amounting to $14,000,000 against them in favor of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Counsel for stockholders filed the briefs with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. RFC attorneys were scheduled to file their briefs by Aug. 1, with the case expected to come up for hearing at the October term of court.

Judge Wilkerson ruled in November, 1936, that the stockholders were liable 100 per cent, under the Illinois Stockholder Liability Act, in connection with a deficiency in the repayment of a $90,000,000 loan to the institution in 1932.

World Output of Lead In April Shows Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—World production of lead in April totaled 146,988 tons, compared with 151,626 tons in March, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Foreign production in April totaled 108,991 tons, against 116,497 the previous month, and domestic production amounted to 37,997 tons against 35,129 in March.

Record Chicago Corn Shipments This Year

By the Associated Press

Washington

Chicago corn shipments by lake to date this year totaled 30,924,000 bushels, the largest amount for any similar period in the 63 years records have been kept at the Chicago Board of Trade, Lyman C. West, statistician, said.

Shipments this year exceed those for any full year since 1933 when 37,279,000 bushels were shipped, Mr. West said. No corn had been shipped by June 8 in the 1937 season, due to the crop failure in the preceding year, and shipments for all of 1937 were only 7,079,000 bushels. A total of 78,987,000 bushels was shipped in 1900.

Wallace Orders Domestic, Import Sugar Quotas Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wallace has announced a reduction in domestic and import sugar quotas, in line with an Agriculture Department order last week reducing estimates of 1938 American requirements from 6,861,671 to 6,780,566 short tons, raw value.

The revised and original quotas, in short tons, raw value, for major producing areas:

Domestic beet sugar, 1,572,559 and 1,591,390; domestic cane sugar, 426,310 and 431,415; Hawaii, 951,753 and 963,149; Puerto Rico, 809,649 and 819,344; Virgin Islands, 9,046 and 9,155; Philippine Islands, 1,044,903 and 1,057,416; Cuba, 1,939,546 and 1,962,771; and foreign countries other than Cuba, 26,800 and 27,121.

No change was made in import quotas of refined sugar.

Reduction of the quotas was interpreted in official quarters as a move to bolster declining sugar prices by reducing the supply.

The Secretary also announced reallotment of a deficit of 53,883 short tons, raw value, in the 1938 Philippine quota to be distributed among foreign producing areas other than Cuba. The reallotment would have been made regardless of the change in quota.

Philippine officials had notified the department that the islands would be unable to fill their quota. Largest shares of the deficit were allotted to Central and South American countries.

These shares, determined in pounds, raw value, included:

Dominican Republic, 14,530,845; Haiti, 2,008,229; Honduras, 7,479,683; Mexico, 13,143,665; Nicaragua, 22,271,914; Peru, 24,218,001; Salvador, 17,886,692.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration reported meanwhile that sugar imports during the January-May period totaled 2,238,173 short tons, raw value, compared with 2,698,059 during the corresponding period last year.

It also reported that deliveries of 243,821 short tons, raw value, have been charged against quotas of domestic beet sugar producers and 318,758 short tons, raw value, against the quotas of domestic cane sugar producers during the five-month period.

The bulk of the imports were from Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

Greyhound Asks Right to Buy Stock

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Greyhound Corporation asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to acquire control of a majority of the voting stock of Northland Greyhound Lines, Inc., and Central Greyhound Lines, Inc.

The Greyhound Corporation proposed to purchase in the open market 1,500 additional shares of Northland Greyhound common at a price not exceeding $27.50 a share, or a maximum sum of $41,250.

Greyhound now has 49.57 per cent of Northland Greyhound's voting stock, and an additional 1,500 shares would give it 50.57 per cent. The Great Northern Railway has 45.83 per cent of Northland Greyhound's voting stock.

Greyhound Corporation intends to increase its 50 per cent holding of Central Greyhound to 55 per cent. Greyhound Corporation entered into a contract with the New York Central Railroad to sell it 100,000 shares of Class B common at $5 a share. It now proposes to reduce this sale to 90,000 shares. The New York Central has agreed to the reduction, Greyhound Corporation said.

Both transactions, the petition said, would be in the interest of an efficient, integrated bus system free from railroad control.

Guaranty Trust Counters Young's Injunction Action

NEW YORK —The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals has taken under advisement a motion filed by Guaranty Trust Co., to dismiss an application brought by Robert R. Young as chairman of Alleghany Corp., for an injunction restraining Guaranty from voting controlling stock in Chesapeake Corp., which it holds as trustee, at a special meeting of Chesapeake Corp., called for April 4, last, over Mr. Young's protest, and subsequently adjourned many times.

The court has not yet handed down its decision in Mr. Young's application for an injunction. The bank's motion to dismiss was vigorously opposed by attorneys representing Mr. Young. Guaranty's counsel argued that the issue was now academic, since individual stockholders of the C. & O. Railway, bone of contention, came forward in numbers large enough to neutralize the power of the block of C. & O. stock owned by Chesapeake Corp.

Mr. Young's attorneys denied that the issue was academic, reiterated his claim to the right to vote the Chesapeake Corp. stock.

Building Awards In May Up 16 P. C. Above 1937 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Rising to the highest dollar total since July, 1937, construction contract awards for May in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $283,156,000, the F. W. Dodge Corp. announced.

The figure was an increase of 28 per cent over April and an increase of 16 per cent over May of last year.

"While the increase was largely in the heavy engineering classifications," said the Dodge survey, "residential building also showed a decided increase over the preceding month and compared more favorably with the corersponding month of 1937 than has any preceding month this year."

Privately-financed work of all kinds was reported to be only 8 per cent less in dollar volume than in May of last year, while publicly-financed work increased 55 per cent.

Regarding residential activity, the building statistical firm said:

"Residential building contracts, with a total of $83,153,000, were only 1 per cent behind May of last year, and represented the largest dollar volume recorded since June of last year.

"The May figure also increased 11 per cent over the preceding month. It did not include any large public housing projects under the U. S. housing authority program.

"The accumulated total of residential building contracts for the first five months of the year was $313,356,000; while this was 26 per cent under the first five months of 1937 (the peak period of the last recovery cycle) it remained 20 per cent ahead of the first five months of 1936."

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C.; Lowest Since 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended June 4, due to sharp decline in prices of agricultural commodities, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline placed the combined index of over 800 price series at 77.7 per cent of the 1926 average and is at the lowest level reached since the last week of December 1934. The all-commodity index is 0.3 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 10.2 per cent lower than it was a year ago.

Seven of the 10 major group classifications declined during the week and three remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely because of the pronounced decline in prices of farm products, together with weakening prices for bananas, calf skins, raw silk, and jute, the raw materials group index fell 1.4 per cent to the lowest point reached since July 1934. The group index—70.2—is 0.1 per cent below a month ago and 18.8 per cent below a year ago.

Commodity Groups	June 4 1938	May 28 1938	June 5 1937	June 6 1936
All Commodities	77.7	78.1	87.1	78.4
Farm products	67.2	68.8	89.3	76.5
Foods	72.3	73.0	84.8	78.7
Hides & leather prod	91.5	91.6	107.6	94.6
Textile products	65.5	65.8	77.6	69.1
Fuel & ltng materials	76.5	76.5	78.2	76.7
Metals and metal prod	95.7	95.7	95.1	85.7
Building materials	90.2	90.9	97.0	85.7
Chemicals and drugs	75.9	76.0	83.3	77.3
H'furnishing goods	88.6	88.6	91.0	82.9
Miscellaneous	72.5	72.7	80.0	69.0
Raw materials	70.2	71.2	86.5	76.3
Semimfg articles	73.0	73.3	86.9	74.0
Finished products	82.3	82.5	87.8	80.4
All commodities other than farm prod	80.0	80.2	86.6	78.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	81.4	81.5	86.2	78.7

Auto Factory Sales In May Much Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Total factory sales of cars and trucks in the United States and Canada in May were estimated at 211,300 units by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

This compares with 238,133 units in April and 540,377 the corresponding month last year.

Including the May estimate, sales for the first five months of 1938 amounted to 1,118,800 units, compared with 2,395,716 the same period last year.

Lumber Output, Shipments, Orders Well Below 1937

WASHINGTON (AP)—The country's lumber industry reported production, shipments and new orders during the week ended May 28 were "appreciably lower than a year ago."

The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association estimated production for the week was 53 per cent of the 1929 weekly average. Shipments, reflecting orders, were 55 per cent of the 1929 weekly average.

During the week ended May 28, 519 mills reported production of 177,701,000 board feet; shipments of 178,038,000 feet, and orders of 171,057,000. The week previous, 560 mills reported production of 186,111,000 feet; shipments of 199,322,000 feet, and orders of 184,553,000 feet.

Zinc Shipments Increase In May; Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic slab zinc shipments in May totaled 24,648 tons, against 20,806 in April and 55,201 in May, 1937, the American Zinc Institute said. Stocks at the end of May totaled 148,120 tons against 135,328 at the end of April and 13,774 at the end of May, 1937.

The prime western zinc producers' committee reported May shipments totaled 13,949 tons against 11,790 tons in April and 24,321 tons in May, 1937, leaving stocks of 64,667 tons at the end of May, against 58,079 at the end of April and 10,493 at the end of May, 1937.

How to Expand Stock Exchange Bond Trading Again a Problem

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thursday's meeting of various interests at the Bankers' Trust Company for preliminary discussion of the perennial issue of bond trading seemed at first to have come rather suddenly out of the blue, but on closer examination it had quite a lead-up.

It was decidedly a meeting of big shots, in spite of the fact that little in the way of accomplishment was publicly announced and skeptics think that the problem tackled is an insoluble one. Chairman Douglas of the SEC posted up from Washington and then posted back again. With him were Commissioner Hanes, and Ganson Purcell, Director of the SEC Trading and Exchange Division, and James J. Caffrey, head of its New York office, and his assistant; the heads of six big downtown banks, and of five big insurance companies. William McChesney Martin, Jr., acting president of the New York Stock Exchange, was also among those present, with a retinue of Exchange members and office partners.

How to Boost Volume

The problem at stake is how the Stock Exchange can increase its volume of bond trading. This has fallen off in recent years, and particularly in recent months, and worst of all in recent weeks. A part of this volume has been lost simply because the public is not at present trading in bonds, but another part has been lost because the trading is done over-the-counter, or in what is more properly called the over-the-telephone market.

The immediate cause of yesterday's meeting is not quite clear, coming as it does while the Stock Exchange is involved in a number of reorganization problems and the SEC is involved both in these problems and in those of the Utility Act, the pending Chandler bill, and the current investment trust inquiry. There is a surmise, here, however, that it may have arisen out of Chairman Douglas' statement to the press last Friday. He included among his objectives a larger volume of trading on the Stock Exchange of listed bonds. This would presumably be at the expense of the over-the-counter houses. The SEC head was visited early this week in Washington by several important committee members of the leading organization of the investment bankers. The purpose of their call was not disclosed in the press, but it is surmised here that it may have had something to do with the calling of yesterday's important-sounding meeting.

It may be significant that the press release which followed the meeting announced that committees would be formed by three separate groups to consider the problem further—the investors (i. e. insurance companies, banks and trust companies); the New York Stock Exchange; and the over-the-counter market (Investment Bankers Conference, Inc.., and Investment Bankers' Association). These groups, said the release "are to examine all problems related to the bond market and to give the Securities and Exchange Commission the benefit of their views."

The Stock Exchange has been worrying with the problem of shrinking bond volume for many years, during which, off and on, it has been apopinting standing and special committees to consider the problem, without much result. A special committee appointed in December, 1935, brought in a sketchy and bootless report and was dismissed. A standing committee appointed about the same time drew up a constitutional amendment adopted by the membership under which the Exchange required that, with certain exemptions, members must make all trades involving less than ten bonds on the floor of the exchange unless a bona fide effort showed that a better market could be found over the counter. This was called "the nine-bond rule." Not much new business resulted. It was enlarged to the "fourteen-bond rule" in the fall of 1935 without much further success.

Way back before the war, the New York Stock Exchange was the wholesale market for bonds. A round-lot in those days was ten bonds or $10,000 par value. In fact there was hardly any retail market, for the public had acquired no taste for bonds. The Liberty bond campaigns taught the public to buy bonds, and with them the Exchange lowered its round lot limits to $1,000, or one bond. It thus obtained at least a part of the retail market, but seemingly lost the wholesale market.

Over-Counter Market

The over-the-counter market was really developed only after the war, but it took a good part of the retail volume of bonds and nearly all the wholesale volume. Before the war and before the days of the bond tape it was not infrequent for wealthy or institutional investors to put a $1,000,000 transaction in bonds through the Exchange. After the war public tape-reading psychology became such that the privacy of the over-the-telephone market became preferred by big accounts. Thus the retail business tends to be left to the Exchange, the wholesale and institutional business to go to the large over-the-counter houses. It is said that the volume of the latter in most issues is from 80 to 90 per cent of total volume. Nevertheless, they maintain bond tickers, and prices on the Exchange are a barometer of the going price level.

Over-the-counter houses are often sensitive in discussions about the bond market, because while the good houses are impeccable in their dealings and unimpeachable in their reputation among informed institutional investors, they know that among uninformed investors they are likely to be confused with the border-line houses who are under no such careful regulation as the New York Stock Exchange.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The state of trade is still the most important subject of comment from London. The monthly index of business activity compiled by the Economist has just been published for April, and the figure shows a rapid and substantial drop. With 1935 as 100, the index reached its peak of 113.5 in August and September of last year, and has fallen since, through 111 in December to 108 in March of this year, and 105 in April. The rate of decline since the September peak is more rapid than the decline into the late great depression.

This index is calculated by combining, with various weights, 14 different economic series. All these series are based on 1935 daily or monthly average as 100. The table below gives figures for each series for 1929 and 1932, the peak and trough levels of the last depression, for September, 1937, and for April, 1938.

	1929	1932	Sept. 1937	April 1938
Employment	98½	90	112½	109
Coal consumption	103	90	110½	101
Electricity cons.	68	71½	124½	123
Mdse on rlys	127	86	117	107
Com motors in use	76	86	111½	115
Postal receipts	95	94½	108½	107½
Building activity	60	57	95½	90
Con of iron & steel	97	59½	157½	123½
Cons of cotton	111	94	106	82½
Imp'ts of raw mtls	98½	84	133	107
Expts Brit mfgs	137½	82	113½	98
Shipping mvmts	108½	94½	106	105
Bank clearings:				
Metropolitan county & prov.	91	86½	106	100
Town	109	86½	99	88½
Complete index	98½	84	113½	105

(Two series of bank clearing figures are used; the town clearings include the London stock exchange and financial transactions, which are excluded from the metropolitan, county and provincial figures.)

Difference in Series

Comparison between the 1929 and 1937 figures brings out some interesting differences between the series. There, is a steady upward trend apart from cyclical fluctuations, in total employment. The total population is still rising, and since in 1937 there were only slightly more unemployed on the average than in 1929, most of the natural increase in population had found employment.

Consumption of coal showed remarkably little difference in the two peak years; coal has to fight a hard battle against growing electrification and ever greater efficiency in the use of coal.

Electricity consumption, on the other hand, almost doubled between 1929 and 1937; during this time the interconnected grid system between power stations came into operation, and England started to catch up on countries which had been ahead of her in using electricity for industrial and domestic purposes.

The volume of merchandise carried on railways was lower in 1937 than in 1929; the railway system has been fighting a battle against road transport, and has succeeded more in agitations for Government control of road transport, through a license system, than in gaining a bigger volume of goods to fill its own freight cars.

Naturally, the use of commercial motors increased substantially from one cycle peak to the next; a much more rapid development would be possible if our road system were modernized, and if gasoline were not so heavily taxed.

Postal receipts show a slow upward trend which follows the total index, fairly closely. The index of building activity shows a big increase from 1929 to 1937, and even this does not measure the full cyclical growth in building activity, since this index reached its speak of 109½ in August and September of 1936, and since in addition the index ignores the building of flats and houses in London, for which figures are not available. Building was one of the major outlets for economic activity during the trade cycle whose upward half has recently closed.

Consumption of iron and steel showed a similar big increase, with the peak reached in the last months of 1937. This index reflects both the building boom and the armament demand; the former is already on the wane, and the level of the latter, although it may be maintained for some years, will not increase substantially above its present figure.

The index of cotton consumption measures the rise and decline of the Lancashire textile industry. The peak was reached earlier in 1937, with a figure of 143 in May; the 1937 average was 116 against the 111 of 1929. The textile industry is already severely depressed.

Shipping Tells Story

Between 1929 and 1937 imports of raw materials increased substantially while exports of British manufactures decreased. Our imports have been swollen by the rearmament program, while our exports have suffered from the decline in world trade consequent upon the adoption of trade restrictions by would-be self-sufficient nations.

If depression deepens in the world we may expect both imports and exports to decline fairly rapidly. The index of shipping movements is to some extent a composite of the export and import indices, but is necessarily included in the total index without duplication since shipping is one of our most important industries.

Finally, metropolitan, country and provincial bank clearings, like postal receipts, follow the general trend of the total business index, while the index of town clearings fluctuates much more erratically in sympathy with the sentiment of the stock exchange. The peak of the town clearings index was touched in December, 1936, at 122, compared with a 1937 average of 101½ and a 1929 average of 109.

So far as the present depression has gone, which is not very far except in special instances, such as textiles, it bears a close resemblance to the last depression, and may be due much more to the same causes than to the special political disturbances peculiar to the present.

Rayon Production Last Year Breaks Previous Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1937 the world's production of rayon and staple fiber again broke all records with an output of 1,808,740,000 pounds compared with a production of 1,319,075,000 pounds in 1936, according to figures compiled by the Rayon Organon, published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. The gain in production as compared with 1936 amounted to 37 per cent.

As was the case in 1936, Japan again led the world in total output in 1937. Germany for the first time in the history of the industry moved up to second place from the standpoint of output. As a result of the sharp gains in production reported by Japan and Germany last year, the United States, which held world leadership from 1919 to 1935, fell back to third place among the leading producers last year.

The world's production of filament rayon yarn amounted to 1,185,820,000 pounds in 1937, a new record, and a gain of 16 per cent compared with output of 1,021,015,000 pounds in 1936. The increases in yarn production by countries was fairly uniform, the greatest poundage increases being reported by Japan, United States, Germany and Italy.

The most significant feature of rayon's 1937 performance was the substantial increase of 107 per cent in staple fiber production, the 1937 output being 622,920,000 pounds as compared with a 1936 total of 298,060,000 pounds. In 1929 the output of this product was only 8,000,000 pounds. Germany's output of this product last year amounted to 220,000,000 pounds, Japan's 174,755,000 and Italy's 156,350,000.

Production of rayon yarn and staple fiber by countries for 1937, 1936 and 1929 follow (last 000 omitted):

	1937	1936	1929
United States	332,335	289,925	121,900
Japan	509,105	320,845	27,000
Germany	345,000	193,580	60,785
Italy	262,900	196,100	73,000
Great Britain	152,420	142,970	55,300
France	77,700	65,900	41,800
Netherlands	23,920	22,050	17,600
Belgium	17,200	14,200	13,400
Canada	16,500	13,625	3,685
Poland	15,990	12,490	5,850
Russia	15,425	13,000	660
All others	40,245	34,390	21,415
Total	1,808,740	1,319,075	442,395

Quorum Requisite Of A. T. & T. Raised To 40 P. C. of Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company has increased the amount of stock necessary to constitute a quorum at stockholders' meetings to 40 per cent of the total outstanding from 25 per cent, it was disclosed.

The action was taken at the suggestion of the New York Stock Exchange in line with that organization's move to induce corporations generally to give shareholders adequate representation at meetings.

Campaign of the exchange was directed particularly at companies which fixed a low percentage of total stock as constituting a quorum.

In the case of American Telephone, however, it was pointed out that even under a 25 per cent quorum the company invariably had more than a majority of its stock represented at stockholders' meetings. Its approximately 18,600,000 shares of capital stock are held by more than 600,000 individuals.

Exchange Seeking Further Delistings

NEW YORK (AP)—Continuing its move to strike from its list securities judged to be below standards of value and possibilities, the New York Stock Exchange has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to authorize delisting of an assortment of railway and industrial shares.

In the group were:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred $100 par.

Detroit & Mackinac Railway 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred and common $100 par.

Market Street Railway 6 per cent cumulative preferred, 6 per cent non-cumulative second preferred and common.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway capital stock.

Norfolk Southern Railroad capital stock.

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation preferred 6 per cent cumulative $100 par and common $1 par.

Robert Reis & Co. common no par.

Wells Fargo & Co. capital stock $1 par.

For most of the securities, the exchange explained, deficits had been reported for several years.

Pennsylvania Authorizes $8,315,000 for Equipment

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company directors have authorized the construction of 1,000 gondola cars, eight special type cars for freight service and 20 electric passenger locomotives at an estimated cost of $8,315,000.

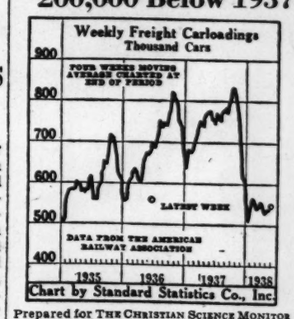
M. W. Clement, President of the railroad, said the program was being undertaken to provide work for the railroad's Altoona shops and to modernize transportation facilities.

U.S. Steel Corp. Shipments In May Lowest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries in May decreased 36,891 tons to 465,081 and compared with 1,304,029 in May last year. The total was the lowest for any month since December, 1934.

Shipments in the first five months of the year totaled 2,532,297 tons, a decrease of 3,813,427 from 6,345,724 in the comparable 1937 period.

Carloadings Running 200,000 Below 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Carloadings continue to run 200,000 cars under the figures for a year ago. The one bright spot in the traffic outlook is found in the farm regions. Bumper crops of wheat and corn are indicated.

The peak movement of winter wheat should compare favorably with a year ago, and indications are that the later spring wheat movement will be larger. Whether the modest export market will be sustained, however, is to be questioned. With herds gradually being rebuilt, livestock shipments should continue to expand.

Unsound Laws Hit Life Insurance In Canada, Is Charge

LONDON, Ont. (CP) — Unsound legislation seriously jeopardizes the interests of life insurance policyholders and has a depressing effect on the country's credit, G. W. Geddes of London, Ont., warned delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association in his Presidential address.

Life insurance companies in their capacity of investors and representing their policyholders-creditors may almost be said to bear the brunt of legislation in Canada designed to relieve the distress of debters, because by reason of their co-operative nature they represent millions of creditors of modest means comprising more than a third of the nation's entire population, the President declared.

Destructive Statutes

"At the recent session of the Alberta Legislature a number of destructive statutes were passed," said Mr. Geddes. "Ostensibly they are designed as a group to relieve debt; actually they are calculated to confiscate and redistribute assets.

"These statutes are aimed at compelling secured and unsecured creditors or debtors resident in Alberta to reduce their claims to amounts satisfactory either to the debtor or to the Debt Adjustment Board appointed by the Government of Alberta," he charged. "One of the acts deliberately aims at excluding the courts from reviewing the actions of the Debt Adjustment Board.

Hits Taxing Act

"In all negotiations the creditor is at the mercy of the individual or the board, and unless he satisfies one or the other his debt will in the end become barred. Another act closes the courts to creditors unless and until the creditor makes a compromise acceptable to the debtor or to the board," he said.

Mr. Geddes also referred to the Act taxing mortgage holders 2 per cent of the principal of the mortgage. "Life insurance companies, members of our association, hold mortgages and agreements for sale secured on real estate in Alberta amounting to more than $32,000,000," he said. "The mortgages alone total more than $23,000,000." If such a tax of 2 per cent were applied in all provinces it would cost the insurance companies almost $7,500,000. The tax, said the President, was "a sinister attack on confederation."

Germany Top Buyer Of Peruvian Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Germany was the largest purchaser of Peruvian cotton in the first four months of 1938, displacing the United Kingdom as the chief export market for the product, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Lima. During the period Japan became a new customer for Peruvian cotton, the report showed.

Total exports of cotton in April amounted to 1,372 tons, a slight gain over the same month a year earlier, but exports in the first four months totaled only 5,462 metric tons, a decrease of 39 per cent from the like period last year.

Saskatchewan Insurance Business on the Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Insurance business in Saskatchewan, after touching low points in 1932 and 1933, is once again on the upgrade in Saskatchewan, the 1937 annual report of the Provincial Commissioner of Insurance, just released, indicates.

Fire insurance has risen from $2,748,999 in premiums in 1933 to about $4,400,000 in 1936 and 1937. Life insurance still lags but in 1936 premiums totaled $8,386,566.

Regina, the capital city, enjoyed one of the best years in 1937 in fire losses. Total loss was only $18,552 or 33 cents per capita compared with $33,444 in 1936.

Mission Corp.'s Quarter Net Off

NEW YORK (AP)—Mission Corp., a holding company, reported profit for the first quarter of the year of $227,003 after all charges but before Federal income taxes. This compared with net income in the like 1937 quarter of $1,395,878, including a non-recurring profit of $1,249,234, equal after Federal income taxes to $1 a capital share.

Federal Estimate Puts Wheat Crop At Record Level

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government forecast that the 1938 wheat harvest in this country will be at least 1,020,623,000 bushels — the largest on record—gave impetus to preparations for drastic Federal control of next year's crop.

Not since 1915, when farmers harvested 1,008,637,000 bushels, has anything like such a yield been indicated. The 1915 crop was warmly welcomed, for Europe was at war and needed surplus American wheat.

Serious Farm Problem

However, this year's prospective harvest constitutes perhaps the most serious farm surplus problem confronting the Roosevelt Administration. Should the forecast be borne out, the total supply of United States wheat, including a surplus of about 200,000,000 bushels from last year, would be at least 1,220,000,000 bushels.

Such a supply would provide at least 450,000,000 bushels more than estimated domestic and export requirements during the coming marketing season. The largest previous surplus was 378,000,000 bushels in 1932, when prices dropped to 30 cents a bushel.

Under provisions of the new farm law, the Agriculture Department would be required to set the 1939 wheat acreage allotment at between 45,000,000 and 50,000,000 compared with 80,000,000 acres seeded for this year's crop.

Anticipating objections from farmers to such a drastic reduction program, the Department has asked Congress to amend the law to set the allotment at 52,000,000 acres. This would be the smallest wheat acreage since before the World War.

To Put Floor Under Prices

The crop report also revived interest in the Government's forthcoming wheat loan program, under which money will be advanced to farmers who desire to withhold surplus grain from the market until prices improve. Officials have indicated the loan rate may be between 60 and 70 cents a bushel. They expect the loans to put a floor under prices, which have declined more than 50 cents a bushel since last spring.

The crop forecast was based on conditions of the grain on June 1. Consequently, reports received this week of crop deterioration from rust and spring frost were not taken into consideration.

The report accompanying the forecast said, however, that black stem rust was present but up to June 1 had caused little damage. It said orange rust was widespread and had caused some loss.

The winter wheat crop was estimated at 760,623,000 bushels, compared with 685,102,000 harvested last year, a 1927-36 average of 546,396,000, and 825,396,000 in 1931, the largest on record.

Spring wheat production was forecast at between 260,000,000 and 285,000,000 bushels, compared with 188,891,000 last year and with a 1927-36 average of 206,494,000.

The report said a rye crop of 55,138,000 bushels was indicated. Last year's production was 51,755,000.

Alberta Lending Companies Find Laws Restrictive

OTTAWA (CP)—Legislation enacted by the Alberta Legislature has made it difficult for insurance and other lending companies to loan money in Alberta, conservative leader R. B. Bennett told the House of Commons. He referred to the securities tax act which imposes a levy on all mortgages.

O. B. Elliott, Alberta Social Crediter, when the House was discussing the new housing Act, said he had found it impossible to obtain a loan under the present housing Act for the erection of a house in Edmonton.

Mr. Bennett said other provincial legislation prior to the securities tax Act of last session had also had the effect of discouraging lending. Insurance companies had to be prepared to meet their claims and when returns on their investments were cut down they had no alternative but to seek other fields.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Air Assoc (.22½e)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
100	Air Devices	¾	¾	¾
100	Am Centrifugal	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Am Cyan B (.60)	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
200	Am Gas & El (1.40)	28	28	28
100	Am Gen	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Am Sup Power	¾	¾	¾
300	Ark Nat Gas A	3	2⅞	3
100	Art Met Wks (.80)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Asso G & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Aviation & Trans	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	Barium Sta Stl	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Bath Iron Wks (6%f)	5¼	5¼	5¼
500	Bel Airc	14¼	14	14
100	Bellanca Airc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Bliss (E W)	6	6	6
800	Brewst Aero (.10e)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Brown Rubber	3½	3½	3½
50	Can Car&P pf (1¾)	27	27	27
100	Carrier Corp	23	23	23
50	Chesebro (4a)	101½	101½	101½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (4)	55	55	55
75	Childs pf	27⅛	27	27⅛
100	Cities Service new	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Cit Serv pf	38½	38½	38½
100	Club Al Uten	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 00	Colon Develop	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Colo Fuel & I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Comm Pw&Lt 1 pf	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	Comm Pub Svc (1e)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1200	Cons Coppermin	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
600	Creole Pet (1½a)	20	19½	19½
100	Duval Tex	7	7	7
100	Eagle PicnLead	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	East2G&F6%pf	14	14	14
200	El Bond & Sh	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.17e)	4	4	4
100	Froedtert Cl	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Freuhauf Tra	½	½	6½
100	Gen Firepfg (.20e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	31½	31½	31½
200	Glen Alden (¼e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Grand Nat Films	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Gray Tel P S	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Grumman Airc En	10	10	10
300	Holling Gold (.65a)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
25	Horn & Hard (1.20)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Hygrade Fd	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Hygrade Slyv	16½	16⅜	16½
100	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Imp Oil Ltd (½a)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
300	Imp Tb Co Can (.40½e)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	59½	59½	59½
100	Int Cig Mch (1e)	19½	19½	19½
100	Int Hyd-El pf	13½	13½	13½
800	Internat Pet (1½a)	23⅞	23½	23½
100	Inter Radio	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Inter Vitamin (.20B)	3	3	3
100	Ital Superpow A	½	½	½
600	Jacobs Co	3⅛	3	3
800	Lace Shore M	51⅜	51	51⅜
200	Lehigh C&N	2½	2⅜	2⅜
1600	Lockheed Airc	12⅞	12¼	12¼
200	Loudon Pack	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Louis L & E	7	7	7
200	Mich Bumper	½	½	½
100	Mid St Pet B vac	½	½	½
25	Midvale (½e)	62	62	62
100	MidWest Abr	62	62	62
100	Midwest Oil (1)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10	Minn Pow&Lt pf (7)	69	69	69
100	Molybdenum	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Moore (7f) Dis	¾	¾	¾
100	Mount City Cop	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Nat Oil Prod (.40e)	17	17	17
100	Nat Service	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Nat Tunnel & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Nehi Corp	40	40	40
50	N J Zinc (1e)	51	51	51
100	NYC Omnibus war	11	11	11
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	99	99	99
100	Niag Sh Md B	4½	4½	4½
100	Noma Elec (.40e)	4	4	4
500	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	21	21	21
30	Ohio Uow pf (6)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
50	Hersey Tubes (4a)	88	87	88
200	Pantepec Oil	4⅞	4¾	4¾
100	Pennroad (¼g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
75	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	90½	90½	90½
100	Pitts Forg	5½	5½	5½
100	Pitts Pl Gl½e)	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
20	P S Ind $7 pr pf	32	32	32
50	Pug Cd P $5 pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Pyrene	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Reliance E&E (½e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Richmond Rad	1½	1½	1½
200	Samson Unit	2	2	2
100	Scovill Mfg	1 16	16	16
100	Segal Lock	1	1	1
100	Seversky Aire	2½	2½	2½
30	Sherw-Wms pf (5)	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
500	Shrevept-El D st	⅛	⅛	⅛
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	235	231	235
200	Sonotone	1¾	1½	1¾
100	Sunray Oil (.05e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	Technicolor (½e)	22¾	22⅝	22¾
100	Tech-Hugh G (.30e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Trans-Lux	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Transwest Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Tubize Chat	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	United Airc war	8¾	8¾	8¾
3200	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
800	Unit Gas	3½	3½	3½
100	Unit Gas war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Unit Shipyds B	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	U S Stores	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Unit Verde Ext	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Valspar Corp	1½	1½	1½
400	Wagner Bak	6	6	6
700	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Yukon Pacmng	1½	1½	1½

Total stock sales today, June 11, estimated 30,000; year ago, 105,175 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
2	Am G & E 5s 2028	108	107¾	107¾
6	Am P & L . s 2016	79	78¼	79
4	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
6	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	100½	100¼	100½
5	As Elec 4½s '53	38½	38⅛	38½
2	As G & E 5s '50	28	28	28
1	As G & E 5s'68	27¼	27½	27½
7	Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	112	111¾	112
1	Bell T Can 5s '57B	121	121	121
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	114	114	114
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '68G	99½	99	99½
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
6	Cen St El 5½s '54	31¼	31	31
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	49	49	49
2	Cities Ser 5s '50	60	60	60
3	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Cit S P ow 5½s '52	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
2	Comw'l Cubs 6½s '48A	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	72	72	72
1	Con G Balt 4½s '54	123½	123½	123½
10	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st.	61¾	61½	61½
3	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	79¾	79⅝	79¾
2	Cudahy Pack 3¼s '55	95½	95½	95½
3	Del El Pow 5½s '59	100	100	100
15	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
6	East G & F 4s '56 A	71	69½	69½
10	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Elmira Wat 5s '56	103	101¾	101¼
2	Emp O & R5½s'42	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4	Fed Water 5½s '54	71	70¼	71
4	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103	102½	102½
1	Fla P & L 5s '54	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	85	84½	84½
4	Geo Pow 5s'67	91½	91	91
2	Hacken Wat 5s'77A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	96½	96½	96½
6	Ind P&L 5s'57 A	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
1	Int P Sec 6½s'55C	55	55	55
4	Inters Pow 6s'52	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Inters Pow 5s'57	48½	48½	48½
1	Inters P Svc 5s'56D	75½	75½	75½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	94¾	94¾	94¾
7	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	46½	46⅛	46½
12	Lehigh Pow 6s 2026A	99½	99	99
5	Lib McN & L 5s 42	103½	103½	103½
18	Lou P&L 5s 57	104	103¾	104
5	Metro Ed 4s '65G	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Milw G Lt 4½s'67	97¼	97	97
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Miss Riv P 5s'51	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	63	63	63
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	80½	80½	80½
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Nat Pub S 5s'78ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Nebr Pw 4½s'81	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Nevada Cal E 5s'56	75	75	75
10	New Amst Gas 5s'48	117	117	117
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	51	51	51
4	N Eng G&E 5s '47	51½	51¼	51½
4	N Eng PowCo3½s'61	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	N Orl PS 6s'49A	75	75	75
1	N Orl P S 5s'42 st	90	90	90
7	NY Pow&Lt4½s67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Nor Am LcP5½s56	81¼	81¼	81¼
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	42½	42½	42½
4	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	99¼	98¾	99
11	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	99½	99½	99½
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105¼
8	OklaNatGas 4½s'51 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pac Coast Pw 5s'40	101½	101½	101½
13	Pac P&L 5s'55	70	70	70
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	82½	82½	82½
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	94¾	94¾	94¾
14	Pen Wat & P 5s'4 0	107	106½	106½
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	90	90	90
1	Pitts Steel 6s'48	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 E	104	104	104
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s'60 I	105½	105½	105½
2	Pur Ed Pr 5½s'49	74½	74½	74½
5	Safe Har W 4½s'79	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	San Ant PS 5s'58B	105 17-32	105	17-32
2	Scripps 5½s '43	100	100	100
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	43¾	43¾	43¾
11	Shaw W&P 4½s'68B	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	So'west A Tel5s'61A	95	95	95
8	So'west L&P 5s '57A	99	99	99
2	So'west P&L 6s2022A	76	76	76
1	Stand P&L 6s'57	49	49	49
10	Starrett Corp 5s'50	28	28	28
1	Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Tenn El P 5s'56	89½	89½	89½
6	Tenn Pub S 5s'70	93	93	93
33	Toledo Ed 6s'62	107	107	107
2	Unit El NJ 4s'49	114½	114½	114½
1	Virg P S 5½s 46 A	85	85	85
3	West Newsp Un 6s 44	38½	38	38
26	West Tex Us 5s 57 A	89⅛	89	89
5	Wis Mtg L&P 5s 44	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Wisc P&L 4s 66A	96	96	96
2	York Rys 5s '47 st	77	77	77
2	York Rys 5s 37	77	77	77

Foreign Bonds

2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16½	16½	16½
1	Den Mg Bk 5s '71 1X	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Parana Braz 7s '58	10	10	10
4	Pied El 6½s '60A	59	58½	59

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Week's Auto Output Has Good Increase

DETROIT, (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports noted a "more cheerful air" over the automobile industry in estimating production for the week at 40,175 units, compared with 26,980 last week and 118,798 for this week a year ago.

The survey said that "orders coming to the factories since the first of the month have been better than expected in many cases and as a result schedules were being lengthened."

"It now appears," the publication added, "that there will be no complete shutdowns of consequence before the middle of July."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated			
Anglo-Norwegian Hldgs Ltd 7% pf	$3.50	June 30	June 28
Cent & So'west Util $7 pf	$1.75	July 20	June 30
Do $6 pf	1.50	July 20	June 30
Continental Bakg Corp 8% pf	$2	July 1	June 20
Midland Oil Corp conv pf	$2 25c	June 20	June 15
Ward Bakg 7% pf	50c	July 1	June 18
Extra			
Amer Bakeries A	25c	July 1	June 15
Family Loan Society Inc	16 2-3c	June 25	June 24
Do $3.50 pt pf	37½c	July 1	June 11
Gilmore Oil	30c	June 15	June 7
Reed Roller Bit	10c	June 30	June 20
Rhode Is El Protec	50c	May 31	May 31
Reduced			
Bk of the Man Co	20c	July 1	June 15
Irregular			
Patino Mines & Ent Con	25c	June 30	June 20
Tintic Std Mng Co	5c	June 30	June 16
Regular			
Boyd - Richardson 1st pf	8% $2	Q July 1	June 10
Boyd - Richardson pfc pf	8% $2	Q July 1	June 10
Builders Exch Building Balt. (Md)	6%	June 17	June 9
Calif Pack pf	62½c	Q Aug. 15	July 30
Can Bread pf. A	$1.25	Q July 2	June 20
Can Bread pf. B	62½c	Q July 2	June 20
Can West'house	50c	Q July 1	June 20
Carnation Co	50c	S July 1	June 18
Carnation Co pf	1st % $1.25	Q July 1	June 18
Climax Molybd	30c	June 30	June 23
Conn Gen Life In	20c	July 1	June 18
Dewey & Almy Chem $7 pr pf	$1.75	Q June 15	June 10
Dewey & Almy Chem $7 pf. B	$1.75	Q June 15	June 10
Famise Corp. A	6¼c	Q June 15	June 20
Florence Stove	50c	June 30	June 23
Gas & Elec Co of Bergen Co	$2.50	S July 1	June 26
Great Lakes Pwr Co pf "A"	$1.75	Q July 15	June 30
Gr West Life Assur (Winnipeg, Man)	$5	Q July 2	June 20
Heath (D C) & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 28
Hinde & Dau Par	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Horn-Hardt't Bak	$1.50	Q July 1	June 20
Insuranshares ctfs	10c	June 27	June 20
Internat Elev Co	40c	June 30	June 17
Kaufm Dept Strs	25c	July 28	July 9
Life Ins Co of Va	75c	Q July 1	June 22
Mfrs & Traders Tr Co (Buffalo N Y)	40c	Q June 30	June 20
Mascot Oil Co	1c	June 25	June 15
New Hampshire Fire Ins	40c	Q July 1	June 15
Peoples Collateral Loan Corp	50c	S June 30	June 20
Philippine Long Dist Telephone Co	42c	M June 30	June 20
Real Estate Loan Co (Canada)	$1	S July 2	June 17
Ritter Dental Manufac Co 5% con pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 30
Rochester Tr & Safe Dep Co (N Y)	$1.25	Q June 30	June 15
Safe Deposit & Trust Co (Balt, Md)	$5	Q June 30	June 16
St Louis Natl Stkyards	$1.50	Q July 1	June 23
Seab'd Com Corp	20c	Q June 30	June 20
Seab'd Com Corp Series A pf	5% 62½c	Q June 30	June 20
Singer Mfg Co	$1.50	Q June 30	June 10
Skenandoa Rayon Corp 5% pf A	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
Skenandoa Rayon Corp 5% pr conv pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 15
Southwest Bell Tel pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 20
Terry Steam Turb	$1	June 15	June 7
Terry S Tur 7%pf	$1.75	Q June 15	June 7
Un Twist Drill	25c	June 28	June 21
Wn Gro(Ia)7% pf	$3.50	S June 25	June 15
Wn L&T $1.50 pf	43¾c	Q June 24	June 10
Winn & L Groc, B	25c	Q July 1	June 20
Winn & L Groc, A	50c	Q July 1	June 20
Winn & L Groc pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 30

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
2	Am G & E 5s 2028	108	107¾	107¾
6	Am P & L . s 2016	79	78¼	79
4	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
6	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	100½	100¼	100½
5	As Elec 4½s '53	38½	38⅛	38½
2	As G & E 5s '50	28	28	28
1	As G & E 5s'68	27¼	27½	27½
7	Bell Tel Can 5s '55A	112	111¾	112
1	Bell T Can 5s '57B	121	121	121
2	Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	114	114	114
3	Cen Ill P S 5s '68G	99½	99	99½
2	Cen P&L 5s '56	92½	92½	92½
6	Cen St El 5½s '54	31¼	31	31
1	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	49	49	49
2	Cities Ser 5s '50	60	60	60
3	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7	Cit S P ow 5½s '52	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
2	Comw'l Cubs 6½s '48A	103¼	103⅛	103¼
1	Commun P&L 5s '57	72	72	72
1	Con G Balt 4½s '54	123½	123½	123½
10	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st.	61¾	61½	61½
3	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	79¾	79⅝	79¾
2	Cudahy Pack 3¼s '55	95½	95½	95½
3	Del El Pow 5½s '59	100	100	100
15	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
6	East G & F 4s '56 A	71	69½	69½
10	Edison El Ill 3½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Elmira Wat 5s '56	103	101¾	101¼
2	Emp O & R5½s'42	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
4	Fed Water 5½s '54	71	70¼	71
4	Fstone Cot M 5s '48	103	102½	102½
1	Fla P & L 5s '54	87¾	87¾	87¾
2	Fla Pow 4s '66 C	85	84½	84½
4	Geo Pow 5s'67	91½	91	91
2	Hacken Wat 5s'77A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	96½	96½	96½
6	Ind P&L 5s'57 A	105⅝	105¼	105⅜
1	Int P Sec 6½s'55C	55	55	55
4	Inters Pow 6s'52	28¼	28¼	28¼
1	Inters Pow 5s'57	48½	48½	48½
1	Inters P Svc 5s'56D	75½	75½	75½
1	Ia-Neb L&P 5s 57	94¾	94¾	94¾
7	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	46½	46⅛	46½
12	Lehigh Pow 6s 2026A	99½	99	99
5	Lib McN & L 5s 42	103½	103½	103½
18	Lou P&L 5s 57	104	103¾	104
5	Metro Ed 4s '65G	106½	106⅜	106½
2	Milw G Lt 4½s'67	97¼	97	97
1	Minn P&L 5s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Miss Riv P 5s'51	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Mo Pub Svc 5s'60	63	63	63
1	Nat P&L 6s 2026A	80½	80½	80½
1	Nat P&L 5s 2030B	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Nat Pub S 5s'78ct	44¾	44¾	44¾
1	Nebr Pw 4½s'81	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Nevada Cal E 5s'56	75	75	75
10	New Amst Gas 5s'48	117	117	117
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	51	51	51
4	N Eng G&E 5s '47	51½	51¼	51½
4	N Eng PowCo3½s'61	104¾	104¼	104¾
1	N Orl PS 6s'49A	75	75	75
1	N Orl P S 5s'42 st	90	90	90
7	NY Pow&Lt4½s67	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Nor Am LcP5½s56	81¼	81¼	81¼
3	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	42½	42½	42½
4	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	99¼	98¾	99
11	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	99½	99½	99½
2	Ogden Gas 5s '45	105¼	105	105¼
8	OklaNatGas 4½s'51 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Pac Coast Pw 5s'40	101½	101½	101½
13	Pac P&L 5s'55	70	70	70
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	82½	82½	82½
1	Pen-Oh Ed 6s'50	94¾	94¾	94¾
14	Pen Wat & P 5s'4 0	107	106½	106½
3	Peo Gas L&C 4s'81 B	90	90	90
1	Pitts Steel 6s'48	90¾	90¾	90¾
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s'80 E	104	104	104
2	Pub S N Ill 4½s'60 I	105½	105½	105½
2	Pur Ed Pr 5½s'49	74½	74½	74½
5	Safe Har W 4½s'79	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	San Ant PS 5s'58B	105 17-32	105	17-32
2	Scripps 5½s '43	100	100	100
1	Scullin Stl 3s '51	43¾	43¾	43¾
11	Shaw W&P 4½s'68B	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	So'west A Tel5s'61A	95	95	95
8	So'west L&P 5s '57A	99	99	99
2	So'west P&L 6s2022A	76	76	76
1	Stand P&L 6s'57	49	49	49
10	Starrett Corp 5s'50	28	28	28
1	Superpwr Ill 4½s'68	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Tenn El P 5s'56	89½	89½	89½
6	Tenn Pub S 5s'70	93	93	93
33	Toledo Ed 6s'62	107	107	107
2	Unit El NJ 4s'49	114½	114½	114½
1	Virg P S 5½s 46 A	85	85	85
3	West Newsp Un 6s 44	38½	38	38
26	West Tex Us 5s 57 A	89⅛	89	89
5	Wis Mtg L&P 5s 44	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Wisc P&L 4s 66A	96	96	96
2	York Rys 5s '47 st	77	77	77
2	York Rys 5s 37	77	77	77

Foreign Bonds

2	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	16½	16½	16½
1	Den Mg Bk 5s '71 1X	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Hamburg El 5½s '38	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1	Parana Braz 7s '58	10	10	10
4	Pied El 6½s '60A	59	58½	59

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Hanes to Address Harvard Business School Alumni

John M. Hanes, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Joseph B. Eastman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and President James B. Conant of Harvard will speak on the program of the eighth annual meeting of the Harvard Business School Alumni Association to be held in Baker Library on June 17 and 18.

Dean Wallace B. Donham, Professor Malcolm P. McNair, and Professor J. Franklin Ebersole, of the Business School Faculty, and Professor W. L. Crum of the Harvard Department of Economics will also appear on the program.

Meetings will be held on Friday afternoon, June 17, and Saturday morning, June 18, in Baker Library at the Business School.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Noon
Wheat				12:00
July	.75¾	.77⅛	.75¾	.77⅛
Sept.	.76⅛	.78¾	.76½	.78⅝
Dec.	.77⅞	.79⅝	.77⅞	.79½
Corn				
July	.57½	.58¾	.57½	.58¼
Sept.	.58⅞	.59⅝	.58⅞	.59½
Dec.	.57	.58	.57	.57¾
Oats				
July	.26¾	.26⅞	.26⅝	.26⅞
Sept.	.26¼	.26¾	.26¼	.26¾
Rye				
July	.54	.54	.53½	.54
Sept.	.52½	.52⅞	.52	.52⅝

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
New York					
July	8.20	8.22	8.11	8.14	+.05
Oct.	8.22	8.24	8.13	8.19	+.08
Dec.	8.27	8.28	8.19	8.22	+.07
Jan.	8.28	8.28	8.20	8.22	+.07
Mar.	8.32	8.34	8.26	8.27	+.06
May	8.38	8.38	8.27	8.30	+.05

Spots 8.24, up 5 points.

Lee Would Free Slaves

Gen. Robert E.

Monopoly Inquiry In Radio Industry Backed in House

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—A proposal that the House investigate charges of monopoly in the radio industry received approval of the House Rules Committee yesterday despite the opposition of Administration leaders.

By a 7 to 6 vote, the Committee sent to the House floor a resolution to authorize the inquiry.

If the resolution is approved there, seven representatives will be appointed to make the study.

Representatives John O'Connor (D) of New York, and Lawrence J. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, sponsors of the proposal, said the investigation, if undertaken, would extend to activities of the Federal Communications Commission.

Administration leaders, expressing belief privately that the inquiry might be regarded as a "slap at the Administration," had thought they had enough votes to pigeonhole the resolution in the Committee.

If they decide to continue their opposition, Speaker William B. Bankhead can shelve the proposal by refusing to recognize Mr. O'Connor when he asks that the House consider it.

Reports circulated on the House floor that the Administration might attempt to amend its own resolution for a general investigation of monopoly to include radio broadcasters specifically.

The Senate approved the proposed $500,000 inquiry into monopolies generally Thursday, and the House Judiciary Committee followed suit yesterday.

Cash Case: Jury And Confession

MIAMI, Fla., June 11 (AP)—A coroner's jury was called into session again today to return a formal verdict in the passing of James Bailey Cash, Jr., whose kidnap-slaying was declared fully solved yesterday with announcement by federal agents of a detailed confession from Franklin Pierce McCall.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said McCall admitted he alone was responsible for abduction of the Princeton, Fla., child. Previously McCall had told of writing three ransom notes and collecting $10,000 from the boy's father.

The 21-year-old unemployed truck driver was under guard in a cell high in Dade County's skyscraper jail.

Whether the jury actually could determine how the five-year-old kidnap victim died was problematical. Mr Hoover said McCall insisted he had not planned to harm the boy. The signed confession, parts of which were made public, said McCall entered the child's bedroom the night of May 28 and placed two handkerchiefs over his face, one over the eyes and one over the mouth.

Mr. Hoover said McCall "carried the child to his home, about a half mile away, where he said he tried to awaken the child but found it to be dead."

Bleakley Nominated By N. Y. Republicans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., June 11—Westchester County Republicans affirmed their executive committee's action of a month ago with the nomination of William F. Bleakley, Republican candidate for Governor in 1936, to head this ticket for Westchester's first County President. The action featured the annual convention of the Republican County Committee here yesterday and the one-time Supreme Court Justice received 676 of the Committee's 782 votes.

The post is a major change under the new County Charter which was adopted last November and election is for a three-year tenure at $20,000 a year.

Moore Lifts Ban On Boy Scout Camp

WASHINGTON CROSSING, N. J., June 11 (AP)—Boy Scouts are tenting in the park near where Washington crossed the Delaware.

Permission to camp on the park grounds had been denied by the Department of Conservation and Development, but when Gov. A. Harry Moore heard about it the ban was rescinded.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church. Homelike housekeeping suites. 1-5 rooms. Available week or month. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 34a Clearway Street.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BUILD a profitable business for yourself, earning good commissions showing friends, neighbors, famous Shaughnessy women's apparel; newest sport coats, robes, lingerie, hosiery; special sample offer; write today for complete equipment. SHAUGHNESSY CORP., Dept. M, Watertown, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

THE MEREDITH'S, Old Mill Road, Hampton, N. H.—Vacation near the sea. For information write MARY E. MEREDITH, or call Hampton 288.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

BOSTON, Mass.—Wrought Iron Antiques and reproductions, from the John Bradley estate, designed and created by the late John Bradley, for sale at fraction of original cost; andirons, fireplace accessories, candlesticks, lamps, brackets, flower stands, etc., etc.; shown by appointment only. Address Box W-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINISHING, early glass, home-made candies, sandwiches, box lunches, ice cream, tonics. 96A Falmouth St., Boston. COM. 1995.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N.Y.C.—Gentleman will share 3-room furnished studio, concert grand piano. Tel. Circle 6-8573 (N.Y.C.), Mon. to Thur. eve.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

LONGWOOD TOWERS

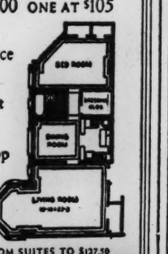
Now Available

LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
DINING ROOM
KITCHENETTE

On yearly lease unfurnished

ONE AT $100 ONE AT $105

Maid Service
Garage
Restaurant
Valet
Beauty Shop



OTHER 3-ROOM SUITES TO $137.50

LONGWOOD TOWERS
LONGWOOD 1300
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS

THE BARCLAY
12 Commonwealth Ave.

Boston. A few one and two-room apartments now available. Modern buildings. Day and night service. Furnished and unfurnished. Call COM. 0650, MR. LANCASTER.

BACK BAY SUITES

1-2-3 rooms, in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

BOSTON—Sublet for the summer, attractive 4-room apt. overlooking Charles River. Tel. Ken 3494 or Com. 9560.

SAVIN HILL, Dorchester, Mass.—Attractive 5-room apt. in owner's remodeled home; heated, near park and water, excellent location. Col. 1177.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

CHATHAM, N. J.—Cool, comfortable, furnished apartment; one room with kitchen; available July and August for one person. 22 Elmwood Ave.; Chat. 4-0715-W.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Sunny, attractively furnished apt (3 large rooms and bath); Colonial house, shady street, good residential section several beaches accessible; rent $12 weekly including gas and electricity; Christian Scientists preferred. W. I. RANDALL, 43 Federal Street.

N. Y. C., 7 West 96th St.—Sublet July, 2-room, kitchenette apt. near the Christian Science church. RI 9-2522 or Me 3-2717, Nagel.

N.Y.C., 83rd, 165 East—Cool, attractive living room, 18x22, Steinway Grand, bedroom, kitchen, dinette; sacrifice $75.00. Rhinelander 4-0657.

N. Y. C., 60 W. 58TH ST. (Apt. 4-K)—Park view; 3-room modern apartment, attractively furnished. Call mornings or after 4 P. M.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

UNIVERSITY AVE., 2257 (WEST 183D)
75 WEST 190TH ST. (UNIVERSITY AVE.)
2505 AQUEDUCT AVE. (WEST 190TH)
Modern Elevator Apartments, 24-hr. service
2-3-4-5 ROOMS
Moderate rentals, convenient to Fordham Rd. Ownership Mgmemt. N. Y. C. RAymond 9-0340.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—To settle an estate: 1937 La Salle sedan; low mileage, extra equipment, exceptional condition; this car should be seen to be appreciated, as owner lavished much care and attention on it; price $900; cash only can be considered. ROSS W. BAKER, 734 High St., Dedham. Tel. 0370.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Can give home to infants or young children; conscientious care, good food, excellent references. CLAYTON, 46 Parkway Rd., Tel. 1726.

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from New York City; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jay e Blake, 144 East 36th St., N. Y. C. Telephone CAledonia 5-4466

LOVING care, intelligent training for child; pleasant home, play and sports advantages, private family, Box 362, Ridgefield, Conn.

MIAMI, Fla.—REAL HOME FOR CHILDREN. Spacious grounds, loving care, balanced meals. 3341 Mary St., Coconut Gr. Ph. 4-5863.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

BOARDING home wanted for baby boy, 2 months, in home of Christian Scientist in Boston suburb by private society; $6 week. clothing. Box C-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Dennisport, South Side—Furnished 4-room cottage with garage in pine grove on broad ocean front; ideal for children and bathing—July $150; also 6-room cottage same location, last 2 weeks July $75. Tel. Hub. 4031 or write H. G. Porch, 131 State Street, Boston.

FOR RENT—Charming, rustic cottage with private beach in Quidnet, Nantucket: 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large livingroom, every modern convenience; $500. Address Hagedorn, Nantucket, Mass.

MARSHFIELD, Mass.—Cottage, 8 rms., expansive view of ocean; tennis court, sun porch. Box B-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RENTAL—Cottage; exclusive colony N. H. border; fireplace, running water, elec., adults preferred; personal interview required. Write Box B-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston or tel. Kir. 0294, Sat. or Sun.

SOUTH PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Secluded, modern, 6-room, beach-front cottage, porch, boat; by month or season. H. A. Lyford, 49 Ocean St., Atlantic, Mass., Lib. 8171 or Gra. 8323.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

ATHELSTAN, Quebec—Bonnie Crest Farm, quiet, comfortable, 7 miles from Chateauguay, N. Y.; tennis, swimming, excellent home cooking; $10 weekly. Mrs. Alfred Farquhar, R. R. 1.

MOUNTAIN TOP HOME—Fireproof, large, cool rooms, porches, excellent food; garage; few guests; near transportation; hour to N. Y.; references. Ferry, 36 Afterglow way, Montclair, N. J.

VACATION FARM HOME—Situated among the beautiful hills of Vermont; enjoy a quiet rest; opportunities for swimming, hiking, horseback riding; reasonable rates. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hutton, proprietors. P. O. address, Groton, Vt.

VOTER HILL FARM—Elevation 1000 ft.; all modern conveniences; large, airy rooms; excellent home cooking; plenty of fresh vegetables and milk; booklets. MRS. ARTHUR VOTER, West Farmington, Maine.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

FOR RENT

IN SHARON—Three rooms and bath with kitchen privileges, first floor, beautiful location; single woman preferred. Address Box 539, Sharon, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

PRIVATE home, rolling Connecticut Hills, accommodate 2 adults, 100 acres, swimming, fishing, golf; conservative, quiet, $16.00 weekly. Write Box E-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ARLINGTON, MASS.
New neighborhood, 7-room house, cellar game room, modern, price reasonable, near new Concord Boulevard. Call Arlington 1381.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FOR RENT—Needham, Mass.; nicely furnished 6-room house; garage, garden. Needham 1076-W.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Furnished house, June 17-Sept. 6; 6 rooms and sunporch, plenty of shade trees, reasonable. Wellesley 0654.

HOUSES TO LET

ORANVILLE, MASS.—Near Springfield; excellent location, eleven-room house; modern improvements, oil burner, three baths, large glassed and screened piazza; garage; plenty of land; near school and library; reasonable rental; Protestants preferred. HERBERT HIERS, Oranville, Mass.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass. — Modern 6-room bungalow, furnished or unfurnished, garage, desirable neighbors; adults. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Box C-2.

JEWELERS

VALUES guaranteed; 1 carat slightly imperfect ladies' plantinum diamond ring $150; also ladies' platinum finger ring about 3 carats diamonds $360; left on sale by private party. Mr. Halper, 184 Mass. Ave., Boston, Kenmore 1423.

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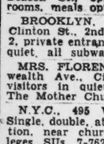

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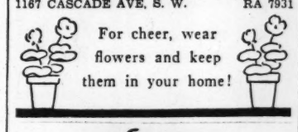

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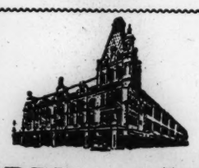

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Hepburn on a Brilliant 'Holiday'

The Adventures of Robin Hood (Warners)—As rich and flavorful as a plum pudding. Rich in color, warmer, deeper and with a sense of perspective such as we have never before seen on the films. Rich in the brave manner of its telling, with plenty of fast action, bold deeds, and fair speeches. Rich in performance, with every actor playing his part to the hilt of his broadsword. The story follows the legend closely. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Basil Rathbone, Claude Rains, Patric Knowles, Eugene Pallette, Alan Hale, Melville Cooper, Ian Hunter, Una O'Connor, Herbert Mundin.—Family.

Hold That Kiss (MGM)—Mickey Rooney and a massive St. Bernard strike a few sparks from the flint of a rather damp little comedy about mistaken identities. If Mickey and the canine had been built up and the rest of the characters made subservient, it might have been better. Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe, George Barbier, Jesse Ralph.—Family.

Holiday (Columbia)—Excellent new film treatment of the Barry play which argues that money isn't everything. Cary Grant decides that moderate wealth and a right to decide his own life pattern are worth more than millions, yachts, and a town house with an elevator. He gets his freedom and also Katharine Hepburn, offcast daughter of the wealthy household. Direction, screen play and acting are splendid throughout. Doris Nolan, Lew Ayres, Henry Kolker, Edward Everett Horton, Jean Dixon, Binnie Barnes, Henry Daniell.—Adults and young people.

Moonlight Sonata (Malmar)—Definitely worth seeing for the presence and playing of Ignace Jan Paderewski. There is a surrounding romantic fable about little people whose development never reaches over the head of the youngest child in the audience. But see it for Paderewski's sake, anyway. Marie Tempest, Charles Farrell, Barbara Greene, Eric Portman.—Family.

The Saint in New York (RKO)—The Saint, a mysterious adventurer who goes about the world doing in unpleasant persons, is engaged to wipe out a New York crime wave. This he does by shooting down all the head gangsters. There being seven of them, this is a pretty sanguine affair. But it is all handled in a thoroughly casual and amoral manner. Good entertainment for those who enjoy spine thrillers. Louis Hayward, Kay Sutton, Sig Rumann, Jonathan Hale.—Adults.

Three Blind Mice (20th-Fox)—Three pretty girls desert their Kansas chicken ranch and invade California with a $5,000 legacy to catch a rich husband. One plays heiress, another, maid, and the third, secretary. This being a romantic comedy, they all get what they want. Some of the cinema public will probably describe it as "cute," and that is probably accurate enough. Joel McCrea, Loretta Young, Marjorie Weaver, Pauline Moore, David Niven, Stuart Erwin.—Adults and young people.

Yellow Jack (MGM)—A romantic version of the fight against yellow fever in Cuba in which five American solders risk their lives to test a medical theory. For the sake of comedy and "love interest," the possibilities of the theme have been lost and there is altogether too much portrayal of clinical matters. Robert Montgomery is especially good and other roles are well portrayed. Lewis Stone, Andy Devine, Henry Hull, Charles Coburn, Buddy Ebsen, Henry O'Neill, William Henry, Alan Curtis, Sam Levene, Stanley Ridges.—Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "The Gaiety Girls," "Mad About Music," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "A Yank at Oxford," "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Of Human Hearts," "Green Fields," "The River," "A Damsel in Distress," "Navy Blue and Gold," "Heidi," "100 Men and a Girl."

Adults and Young People: "The Charm of La Bohême," "Test Pilot" (mature), "Un Carnet de Bal" (mature), "Doctor Rhythm," "Four Men and a Prayer," "The Adventures of Marco Polo" (mature), "Bringing Up Baby," "The Goldwyn Follies," "Gold is Where You Fnd It," "The Buccaneer," 'Happy Landing," "Wells Fargo," "Tovarich," "Stage Door," "True Confession," "Stand-In," "Conquest" (mature), "Submarine D-1," "The Awful Truth," "The Great Garrick," "The Hurricane," "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature).

Adults Only: "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife." "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris."

Ten Great American Sayings

Grenville Kleiser, well-known author, gives these as 10 great sayings by Americans:

1. Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience. — George Washington.

2. As for me, give me liberty, or give me death.—Patrick Henry.

3. Early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.—Benjamin Franklin.

4. Sir, I would rather be right than be President.—Henry Clay.

5. Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.—Daniel Webster.

6. That government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.—Abraham Lincoln.

7. An inexhaustible good nature is one of the most precious gifts of heaven.—Washington Irving.

8. Put not your trust in money, but put your money in trust.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

9. Wherever souls are being tried and ripened, in whatever commonplace and homely ways, there God is hewing out the pillars for His temple.—Phillips Brooks.

10. America is another name for opportunity.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Quotation for Today

OBEDIENCE is yielded more readily to one who commands gently.
—SENECA.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

No hints on today's cryptogram:

ZYXQJKLNOP, RSTUVXYNKO, YTLZAURXQJ, KBAQTYXOSU, KQUTZCSLXV, DNKPLSVEAU, YSZKOAULXV, BYXWCUNEPO—ANEPO SQQTBXONSVK.

An Enigma

This is shared by a reader in Osage City, Kan.

I contain 17 letters;
My 4, 13, 7, 1, 8 is a precious stone;
My 15, 6, 2, 14, 9, is turf.
My 3, 11, 12, 10, 17, a citrus fruit;
My 5, 13, 1, 16, 9, a Bible King;
My whole—an American author.

Letter Juggling

Three different 6-letter words can be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

C C O R U S

How Long?

If an automobile and a half traveled a mile and a half every minute and a half, how long would it take one automobile to go 60 miles?

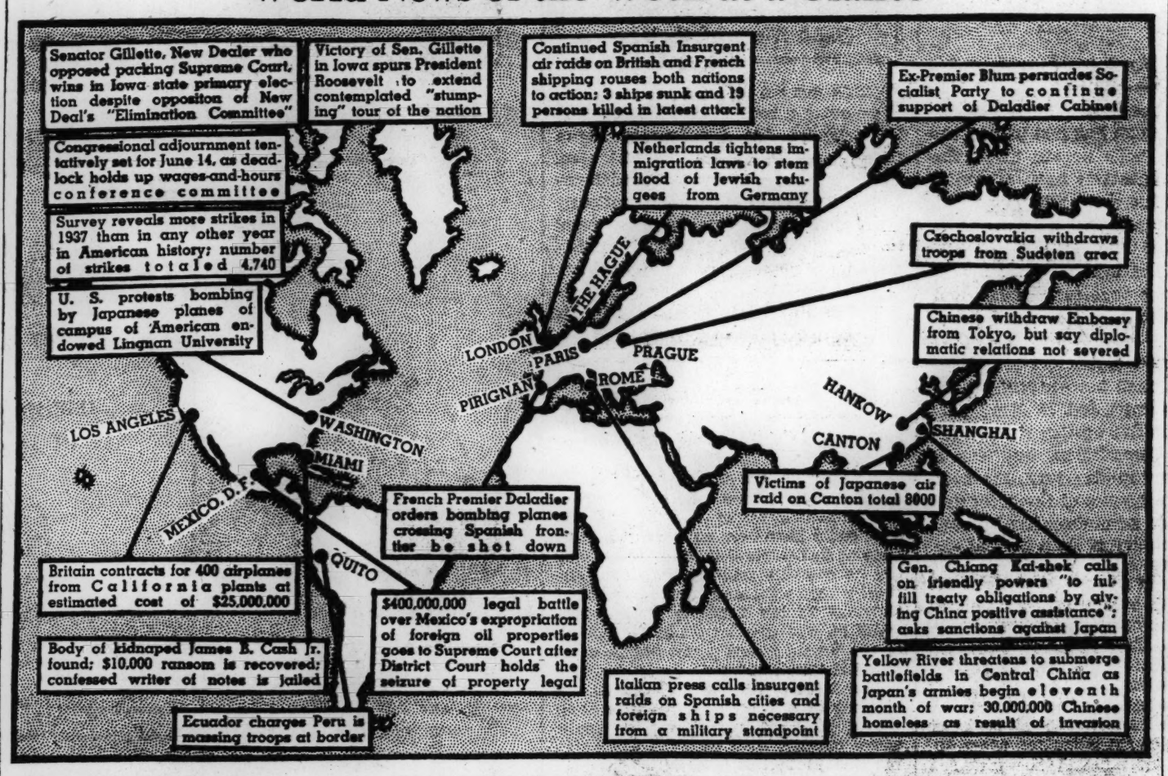
Animal Traits or Characteristics

This list is shared by a Houston, Mo., reader. Can you identify the traits of each animal as indicated by the example checked?:

1	dove	subtle	
2	fox	stubborn	
3	lamb	harmless	1
4	lion	strong	
5	mule	sly	
6	lark	wise	
7	bee	innocent	
8	owl	bold	
9	ox	busy	
10	snake	gay	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Senator Gillette, New Dealer who opposed packing Supreme Court, wins in Iowa state primary election despite opposition of New Deal's "Elimination Committee"
Victory of Sen. Gillette in Iowa spurs President Roosevelt to extend contemplated "stumping" tour of the nation
Continued Spanish Insurgent air raids on British and French shipping rouses both nations to action; 3 ships sunk and 19 persons killed in latest attack
Ex-Premier Blum persuades Socialist Party to continue support of Daladier Cabinet
Congressional adjournment tentatively set for June 14, as deadlock holds up wages-and-hours conference committee
Netherlands tightens immigration laws to stem flood of Jewish refugees from Germany
Survey reveals more strikes in 1937 than in any other year in American history; number of strikes totaled 4,740
Czechoslovakia withdraws troops from Sudeten area
U. S. protests bombing by Japanese planes of campus of American endowed Lingnan University
Chinese withdraw Embassy from Tokyo, but say diplomatic relations not severed
LONDON
THE HAGUE
PARIS
PIRIGNAN
PRAGUE
ROME
LOS ANGELES
WASHINGTON
MIAMI
MEXICO, D. F.
HANKOW
CANTON
SHANGHAI
French Premier Daladier orders bombing planes crossing Spanish frontier be shot down
Victims of Japanese air raid on Canton total 8000
Britain contracts for 400 airplanes from California plants at estimated cost of $25,000,000
QUITO
$400,000,000 legal battle over Mexico's expropriation of foreign oil properties goes to Supreme Court after District Court holds the seizure of property legal
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek calls on friendly powers "to fulfill treaty obligations by giving China positive assistance"; asks sanctions against Japan
Body of kidnaped James B. Cash Jr. found; $10,000 ransom is recovered; confessed writer of notes is jailed
Yellow River threatens to submerge battlefields in Central China as Japan's armies begin eleventh month of war; 30,000,000 Chinese homeless as result of invasion
Italian press calls insurgent raids on Spanish cities and foreign ships necessary from a military standpoint
Ecuador charges Peru is massing troops at border

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Flowers

As a native of Holland, transplanted to America, Edward W. Bok possessed a Dutchman's love for flowers.

Outside the fence of his home at Merion, Pa., he caused to be planted 22,000 crocuses and 5,000 daffodils.

"The people will pilfer your flowers," his friends told him; whereupon he devised a sign reading: "These flowers are under the protection of the public."

Not a blossom was harmed.

After planting many other gardens, large and small, for the enjoyment of his fellow men, Bok explained that at least he had, in a sense, carried out his grandmother's injunction: "Make you the world a bit better or more beautiful because you have lived in it."

Brevities

Pathfinder: It isn't hard to live on a small salary if you don't spend too much trying to keep it a secret.

Office Economist: Success is the ability to get along with other people —and like it.

In Lighter Vein

Aha!

"Tell me what you can about MacTavish."

"Weel, he is a fellow who, if you sold him the Thousand Islands, would count 'em."

Makings of a Match

"How many kinds of wood are used in making a match?" asked William.

"Two kinds," replied Harriet. "He would and she would."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Now It Can Be Told

"You say this will be your farewell appearance?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes," replied the famous actress, "I shall retire from the stage, never to return to it."

"What's your reason for such a decision?"

"My manager thinks it better for business to make every other tour a farewell engagement."

Expert

Leader of Amateur Dance Band: "I hate to tell you this, Charlie, but we're putting another pianist in your place."

Pianist: "Why, anything wrong?"

Leader: "Not exactly, Charlie, but we want someone who can play with at least two fingers."—Radio Pictorial.

The Flatterer

A French officer had just arrived at the court of Vienna. The Empress, hearing that he had the day before been in company with a great lady, asked him if it were true that the great lady was the most handsome princess of her time?

The officer answered with great gallantry, "Madam, I thought so yesterday."

Needed

It was a great occasion, and father looked on with an amused smile, while his eldest son, aged sixteen, had his first shave.

After a great deal of lathering he picked up his new patent razor and began to scrape. Finally, he rinsed the soap from his face, and caressed his chin with his hand.

"That's better," he murmured proudly.

His father handed the boy a blade. "You've forgotten to use this," he said blandly.—Pearson's.

Speaking From Experience

The teacher of mathematics was explaining to her class the main reason for the study of this particular subject.

"Money and its exchange," she said, "is the chief reason for a knowledge of numbers. Unless we had money we would have little need for the study of mathematics." At this point a boy in the class started for the nearest exit.

"John," demanded the teacher, "where are you going?"

John paused. "Out," he said.

"Out?" repeated the teacher in bewildered tones.

"Out," confirmed the lad as he sadly shook his head. "This is no subject for a minister's son."

Jest a Minute

"Which park do you recommend?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lending Library

Portland, Ore.

Thoughtfulness of many friends has brought the outside world to a shut-in boy, and with it, new understanding and broadening interests.

Unable to go outdoors, the boy was spending lonely days in his home. One day a number of townspeople brought him various copies of the latest books they had purchased and read. These they gave him with the recommendation that he start a "lending library." Soon other people had given him late books of all kinds. Recently a number of books were sent him from a city 400 miles away.

Now he has a regular list of patrons who use his library. He is buying books, too, to add to his shelves. He keeps his records, and his efficient and businesslike methods are developing his venture into a success.

Needless to say, he is a changed boy—thanks to a small gesture of friendliness.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Blacksmith, journalist, lumberjack, speculator, scrubwoman, fishmonger, lobsterman, playwright — eight occupations.

An Enigma: Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Letter Juggling: Occurs, crocus, succor.

How Long?: 90 minutes.

Animal Traits or Characteristics: Dove—harmless; fox—sly; lamb—innocent; lion—bold; mule—stubborn; lark—gay; bee—busy; owl—wise; ox—strong; snake—subtle.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Accretion — *A-kre'-shun* (*a* and *u* clipped-short, *e* long).

The increase suggested by "accretion" (Latin *ad*, "to," and *crescere*, "to grow") is of an external nature, not from within. For example, the term as used in legal affairs is applied to the extension of boundaries by the gradual action of natural forces, such as of a river cutting into one bank and receding from the other. Incidentally, the property so added may be claimed by the one whose estate is enlarged.

"Accretion," then, designates an external growth or building up. A mineral deposit, for instance, is augmented by accretion, not by growth.

Adhesion, cohesion — These words are normally pronounced with accent on the second syllable, *ad-he'-zhun* and *co-he'-zhun*; but when they are used together and in contrast, emphasis should be given to the dissimilar (first) syllable of the second word; as "*Ad-he'-zhun, co'-he-zhun. . . .*"

Both "adhesion" and "cohesion" agree in the idea of sticking fast, but disagree as to the manner and result of sticking. "Adhesion" (Latin *ad*, "to," and *haerere*, "to stick") indicates the mere cleaving of one body to another, without regard for the resultant unity; as, "the adhesion of a stamp to an envelope." Note that the glue on the stamp is necessary in the sticking.

On the other hand, "cohesion" (Latin *cum*, "together," and *haerere*) implies that component parts of the same material are held fast together in a unified whole; as, "the cohesion of two pieces of ice." Note that mutually attractive qualities, not an outside factor, hold the pieces together.

For example, we may observe the cohesion of two lumps of clay, which adhere to our shoe. (See "Attraction.")

Atomic force — *A-tom'-ik* (*a* clipped-short, *o* and *i* short).

The so-called force of the atom (Greek *atomos*, "indivisible particle") is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of a lower atomic weight.

But on and on we might be led—and with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning of matter.

Attraction—*A-trak'-shun* (first *a* and the *u* clipped-short, second *a* short).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw," lie back of our word, which in a general sense designates the act, process, property, or power of attracting or drawing toward.

In the realm of physics, however, we distinguish between both "adhesion" and "cohesion" on the one hand, and "attraction" on the other; for the first two are concerned only with minute distances. The broad term "attraction," while it may be said to include the other two words, is usually concerned more with a pulling power exerted over great distances — gravitation being an example.

Two interesting definitions of "attraction" from the Oxford English Dictionary follow:

"The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached."

"The attraction of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetitites or desires."

Hence the necessity of knowing something of true attraction!

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in *sofa*, first *u* as in *urn*, second *a* as in *chaotic*, second *u* clipped-short). In a recent issue, the first *u* was inadvertently given as in *unite*—but this was so obviously erroneous that it could have misled no one.

Colossians—*Ko-losh'-anz.*

Compounded — The accent is on the second syllable, *kom-pound'-ed.*

Consummate — Although the verb is sounded *kon'-suh-mate*, the adjective is pronounced *kon-sum'-it.*

The Latin *cum*, "together, with," and *summa*, "highest," here combine to form a word which is applied to that which is brought to its highest development. A consummate example, for instance, is of the highest quality, approaching as near to perfection as human ability can render it.

The verb is used in the sense of "to complete, to finish, to perfect."

Dilemma—*Dih-lem'-a* (*i* and *e* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

We assume that a person is in an uncomfortable situation when he is in a dilemma; for he must make a choice between two undesirable proposals. The word is derived from the Greek *di*, "twice," and *lemma*, "an assumption"; the combined form, *dilemma*, being applied to "a double proposition," especially an argument in which one is caught between two difficulties.

It is because of this double idea that we call the two difficulties the "horns" of the dilemma. Fancifully, it seems that one placed in a dilemma must surely be impaled on one or the other of these horns, since the outcome is certain to be against him.

Equipoise—The *e* is long, *e'-kwih-poiz.*

This word is a consolidation of "equal" and "poise," and designates a perfectly balanced condition or an equal distribution of force or power. Goldsmith wrote: "So does the mind, when influenced by a just equipoise of the passions, enjoy tranquillity."

Evolve—*E-volv'* (*e* as in *create*, *o* short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out" and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding. In the background there is the suggestion of the gradual development of latent forces or characteristics.

Extol—Webster's records a preference for short *o*, *eks-tol'*.

Impugn—*Im-pune'*.

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against," compounded of *in*, "in, on, against," and *pugnare*, "to fight" (*pugnus*, "first"). Our earliest use of the word was in the literal sense of "to fight"; but today we have restricted it to assailing with words or arguments —the fighting has become entirely verbal.

Molecule—*Mol'-e-kule* (*o* short, *e* as in *debate*, *u* long).

This is a coined word formed with a double diminutive suffix from the Latin *moles*, "heap." It is used loosely to designate any minute particle; but it has a specific application to the smallest portion of any substance capable of existing in a free state.

Monad—Preferably with both vowels short, *mon'-ad.*

In Greek philosophy a *monas* was "a unit, an individual atom," from *monos*, "alone, sole." Bruno, however, employed the derived term "monad" to designate a microscopic embodiment of the divine essence which, he said, pervaded and constituted the material universe. Leibnitz went so far as to see it as a self-acting substance, the highest form of which was capable of thought, and constituted human beings; the next lower went into the constituting of lower animals; then came the lowest form, making up plants, minerals, etc.

Philip—Not *Fil'-up*; sound it *Fil'-ip.*

Precedence — Accent the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ense.* (Means "act or state of going before.")

Rubicon—*Roo'-bih-kon* (*oo* as in *food*, *i* and *o* short).

It will be recalled by students of Roman history that in leading an army across this river, which separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, Caesar defied the civil government of Rome and precipitated civil war. Hence, "to pass or cross the Rubicon" is to take an irrevocable step which commits one to a hazardous enterprise.

"Things which are seen were not made of things which do appear" (Heb. 11:3)—"Seen" here translates Greek *blepo*, "look at." The Oxford Companion Bible, in discussing the meaning of the root, cites: "To have the power of seeing, to use the eyes, to look at; used of the act of looking, even though nothing be seen. Hence, to observe accurately and with desire; used of mental vision, and implying more contemplation than *horao*" ("to perceive with the eyes").

"Appear" renders Greek *phaino*, "to show." The Companion Bible adds: "To shine forth so as to be seen; having reference to the manner in which a matter presents or shows itself, independently of any observer. Hence the word 'phenomenon.'"

In commenting on the verse, Peake says: "Religion is grounded in the knowledge that the ultimate reality is spiritual, and this knowledge is made possible to us by faith." Dummelow writes: "Faith enables us to perceive the invisible cause of the phenomenal world." The Abingdon Commentary notes: "God, and not mere matter, is the source of everything."

Tiberias — *Ti-be'-rih-us* (first *i* and the *e* long, second *i* short, *u* clipped-short). (Identical with Sea of Galilee or Gennesaret.)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*"Close Call"*

By LE PELLEY

WITH SCHOOL ENDING SO SUDDENLY I DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH MYSELF !!
WANT TO GO OVER TO THE CLUB AND PLAY WE'RE KEEPING HOUSE?
NO—THAT'S NO FUN—
YES IT IS!—YOU COULD BE A COWBOY IF YOU WANTED—OR A POLICEMAN—
BENJAMIN—IF YOU AND SUSIE CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING TO DO, WHY DON'T YOU GO TO SUMMER SCHOOL THIS SUMMER??
COME ON, SUSIE! WE'RE GOING TO PLAY "HOUSE"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Contest!*

By THE HAGERS

JACK RABBIT'S LUNCH WAGON
SAID JOE, "JACK, ADD TO YOUR MENU MY RECIPE FOR OYSTER STEW."
TED SAID, "WELL, MY FRIENDS ALWAYS PRAISE MY TASTY HOME-MADE MAYONNAISE"
"I SELDOM BOAST," I QUACKED, "BUT I CAN MAKE A SWELL TAMALE PIE."
"A RIBBON I'LL AWARD," SAID JACK, "THE BEST DISH THAT YOU THREE BRING BACK."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R)

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Editorials

An Editorial From Rome

UNDER date of June 10 the Associated Press carries the following item from its correspondent in Rome:

Virginio Gayda, frequently the editorial mouthpiece of the Fascist Government, asserted today that while Washington protested against bombardment of civilians in China, the United States was selling bombing planes to the Japanese.

Signor Gayda declared State Department figures showed that the United States sold $1,334,000 worth of bombing planes to the Japanese in May.

Since the United States enjoys a free press, Americans did not have to wait for a Fascist mouthpiece to make this criticism of American policy. It has been made in this newspaper several times; in this space yesterday attention was called to the May export of planes to Japan. The Nation reports that April also saw $1,000,000 worth of planes sold to Tokyo, and says many Japanese bombers can be flown only with high-test American gasoline.

Taffy Triumphant

Taffy was a Welshman.

YOU never hear quite as much about the achievements of the Welsh in America, somehow, as you do of the Scotch or Irish. We would not pretend to say why this is so. But now comes a Welshman, writing in the Baltimore Sun, to lift the bushel off the candle of St. David's. Addressing the Sun columnist, who rejoices in the pseudonym of O'Ren, this undoubting Thomas says:

"You say in your column today that the long-heralded Welsh renaissance may be at hand. Tut, tut, my dear fellow! One would suppose that you were ruminating beside a peat fire in your ancestral home in County Galway. Why talk of revival of that which is, and long has been, in brilliant flower?

"Who is the Chief Justice of the United States? A man named Hughes. Who is currently the most influential associate justice of the Supreme Court? A man named Roberts. Who succeeded to the leadership of the American bar when Mr. Hughes returned to service on the highest court? A man named Davis. Who has dominated the banking business of this country for two generations? Successively, father and son named Morgan. Who are the undisputed leaders of the opposite group, the labor forces? Men named Green and Lewis. Who is the most influential figure of American letters in the postwar period, and a Nobel prize winner in literature? Another man named Lewis. So on, and on and on, not to mention such figures of the second line as senatorial and gubernatorial candidates. And who is the political philosopher to whose teachings free men, who will to remain free men, repair in these days of expanding autocracy? A man named Jefferson.

"Why speculate about the possible coming of the long-heralded Welsh renaissance? The Welsh moved in long ago and took possession. And they were not only smart enough to do that with ease; they were smart enough not to brag about it."

Well, the light is out from under the bushel. Long may it shine! It may help to dispel some of the twilight of doubt which enveloped the authors of that rib-tickling contribution to English history, "1066 and All That." They recorded that the Britons who escaped to the hills during invasion had thereby become Welsh, and observed that it was now doubted whether this was a Good Thing.

Japan in Amoy

WITH the occupation of Amoy, principal port of the Province of Fukien, Japan obtained its first foothold in South China. Toward the end of last year it was freely predicted in Tokyo that an offensive in force would be launched against Canton, with a view to cutting off China's main route of communication with the outside world. But moderates in the Japanese Government were unwilling to take the risk of starting military operations so close to the British colony of Hong Kong.

There is a bare possibility now that seizure of Amoy may be a steppingstone to a resumption of the idea of a drive against Canton. Japan would naturally like to stop the flow of munitions to China over the Canton-Hankow railway.

Amoy was one of the few Chinese ports not under Japanese control. Foreign ships were carrying on a lively trade, largely in war supplies, so that the Japanese seizure of the town has the effect of closing one more of China's windows on the world.

Amoy and the surrounding countryside constitute one of the main centers of Chinese emigration. The province of Fukien is poor and mountainous. Many Chinese, unable to make a living there, have gone abroad, to the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, Siam and other lands, mostly in the South Seas, which are willing to receive them. Some of them have acquired wealth in their new homes; and remittances of Chinese living overseas have always been an important favorable item in China's international balance of payments. By taking possession of Amoy the Japanese may well hope to stop these remittances or, in any event, to prevent them from benefiting China's Government.

Inquiry About an Inquiry

AUTHORS of the anti-monopoly study resolution which has just passed the Senate and been agreed to in the House of Representatives have evidently desired to avoid the charge that any one branch of the Government was exercising a monopoly of the business of investigation. The result is such a divided and mingled authority that many even who are kindly disposed are wondering what will come of it.

There have been legislative investigations and there have been investigations which Congress entrusted to some particular administrative agency such as the Federal Trade Commission, but this is the first time a full-size jury has been drawn from both houses of Congress and from a half-dozen administrative bureaus to conduct an inquiry of such magnitude. Even joint congressional committees have not always worked so well as those from a single chamber, but now an effort is to be made to combine legislative with executive agencies. Does this mean futility, or has a more effective instrument of governmental co-ordination been invented?

Though it is aimed at the preparation of legislation, one is moved to ask whether this is a legislative investigation after all, since allocation of most of the funds is to be made by the President. Under these circumstances there have been misgivings that the greater part of the $500,000 appropriation would be handed to agencies inclined to make a political witch-hunt of this election-year activity. It must be remembered that control of monopoly is not merely a party war cry, it is a serious economic undertaking to maintain the balances of opportunity in the country.

People will want some touchstone by which to gauge whether this investigation is being carried on constructively or diverted into making political capital. Here is one test: To the extent that it deals with remedies it may be accounted genuine and useful. The Nation is already conscious that there is great concentration of wealth and economic control. Very little of dramatics in that respect is necessary.

But what do the investigators propose to do about it? Define more specifically unfair trade practices? Provide administrative approval of trade codes? Revise patent laws? Amend the laws affecting control of one corporation by another? The extent to which the investigation devotes itself to remedies instead of merely advertising abuses will be one measure of its sincerity.

A Seeking Thought

ONE of the most "technical" spots in New York City is a television laboratory recently set up by the editors of Electronics magazine on the thirty-fifth floor of the McGraw-Hill Building for the scientific study of sound and visual broadcasts originating within transmission range of the apparatus there assembled. To the surprise and pleasure of Messrs. Keith Henney and Donald Fink, of this intellectually rarefied establishment, who should knock at the door not long since but Miss Helen Keller! The insatiable curiosity of this wonderful woman had been stimulated by learning in some way that in this aerie far above West Forty-Second Street were things to be found out concerning the latest triumphs of electrical transmission, and here she stood.

The images appearing on the screen were described to her, and by holding her hand against a loudspeaker she sensed the ebb and flow of sound waves with much interest. The complex technique of transmitting images through electronic tubes was explained. Through Miss Keller's sensitive fingers impressions of an advancing art destined to effect great changes in human activities were received and absorbed. The distinguished guest left with a fresh appreciation of the wonders of applied science, while her hosts pondered upon the inexhaustible powers of her seeking thought to overcome handicaps often considered insuperable.

Boys *Will* Be Boones

A BOON to boys—a Boone boon, in fact—will result if plans mature for turning the farm where Daniel Boone was born in Exeter Township, Pennsylvania, into a state park. This has been proposed to the Pennsylvania Parks Association by the State Commission for Development of the Boone Homestead. The plan calls for restoration of the pioneer's birthplace and the establishment of a camp for "the boys of America."

Of course, the question arises, whether a tract of merely 141 acres could hold all the boys of America who would want to go to a camp on the very site where the hero of boyhood spent his own boyhood and began his adventures which were to thrill all boys for all time.

Nevertheless, the project is worth exploring. The prospect not only kindles the imagination of boys of fourteen or thereabouts, but will revive nostalgic memories among those who roamed the woods and fields and played at being Daniel Boone a generation ago, or vicariously enjoyed his adventures through books.

Wilkinson v. Burr

Book News of the Day

SOME months ago this reviewer, discussing a book in which the author defended the questionable Aaron Burr by throwing odium on Maj. Gen. James Wilkinson in the supposed Blennerhassett Island conspiracy, curiously inquired if some biographer now would come to the defense of Wilkinson. It has not happened exactly in that fashion, for Maj. James R. Jacobs is quite cognizant of the Wilkinson failings in his TARNISHED WARRIOR (New York: Macmillan. $3.50), but he does at least give us the other side of the story and the thread of a career which wove itself through so many shadowy plots and intrigues in the early history of the United States.

Even in the days of dual office holding in the early period of the American Government it seems amazing that one man could have been so many things at once as was General Wilkinson. Not only did he combine military with civil authority by obtaining appointment as Governor of the Territory of Louisiana while he was the Commanding General of the United States Army, but he combined the modestly paid profession of a soldier with the lucrative financial operations of a tradesman by selling out official and military secrets to Spain, whose colonies then bordered the young republic in Florida and at the Sabine River.

Of the dickering with Burr, whatever it was, Major Jacobs says: "Neither was altruistic enough to allow the other to profit alone; . . . both were wily associates united by the ties of temporary self-interest." And Wilkinson was first to get what he wanted—the appointment as Governor. Thereafter, when the Burr colonization project bade fair to give the discredited Vice-President a springboard for his visionary expedition into Mexico, it was Wilkinson's cue to pose in his most theatrical manner as savior of the Spanish colonies from attack and of his own nation from insurrection by arresting Burr and testifying against him in the trial for treason at Richmond.

Major Jacobs makes no attempt to spare his hero, as Nathan Schachner did Burr. He describes how Wilkinson arrived in Richmond "stout, red-faced, and a little wheezy," resplendent in his uniform, gave little testimony of consequence except an ambiguous and doubtfully decoded letter from Burr, and lost caste more than the man he accused.

The story is chiefly useful as a dispassionate and unwhitewashed account of an adventure whose chief equipments were duplicity, verbosity, and sham. The conclusion of the career in abasement as a thoroughly ineffective commander during the War of 1812 is not conducive to imitation. If there were "giants in those days," it helps our sense of proportion to be reminded that there were also pygmies on stilts who liked to parade in brass buttons.

T. N.

"First Things First"

Towpath Days

IF I were permitted to cast a vote on the disposition of the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, which the National Park Service has taken over, I'm sure I should prefer restoration to its ancient state—boats, towpaths, and mules—to converting it into a superhighway. We shall have enough highways before we're done building them, but we are not likely to dig any more of those picturesque and romantic waterways that used to criss-cross our more level states between the Hudson and the Mississippi, carrying the commerce of the nation.

I speak as the lateral descendant of the last generation of canal-boaters in our proud section of the Middle West, and as one of the last patrons, mind you, of what was probably the last combination packet and freighter on our famous old Ohio & Erie Canal. Not that I lay any claim to antiquity; it is remarkable how long after the turn of a century these slow-moving boats survived, hauling their daily loads despite swift and efficient railroad competition.

It was the annual Sunday School picnic which gave us the glorious opportunity for a canal-boat ride. The captain was none other than my Uncle Ed McConnell. Uncle Ed carried mainly stone from the quarry, baled hay, flour, grain, and even coal, but on Sunday School picnic days the deck was scrubbed as clean as my mother's kitchen floor. The boat—it looked as huge to me then as a liner does now—was always tied up at the foot of Miami Street. A broad plank was laid from the canal bank to the gunwale of the boat, and we all held our breath when Sylvia Collins's aunt caused the plank to sag visibly in the middle. But it never broke in all the years.

Sylvia's aunt never moved quite as fast as the rest of us and the boat usually waited for her, but we were all glad to wait. Her baskets usually contained the very finest things to be had at the picnic, including a famous banana cake.

At last, Mr. Prue the Sunday School superintendent, told Uncle Ed we were all there and even if we weren't it was no use waiting any longer, and Uncle Ed would call to Mr. Peeny, as he hauled in the plank, "All right, Mr. Peeny," and Mr. Peeny would lift the big rope off the post, throw it aboard and then untie his mules.

As long as that boat plied the canal, Mr. Peeny drove the mules that hauled it, but no one ever heard him address a syllable to his charges. As far as that is concerned, no one ever heard Mr. Peeny speak a word to anyone, although he was very kind and always waved his whip at us youngsters when we called to him. Mr. Peeny, it might be added, never used that whip except to crack it in the air. His mules understood Mr. Peeny and Mr. Peeny understood them. He whispered to them, or winked at them, or communicated by some secret sign, and off they went.

Children who were considered old enough were allowed to sit on the broad gunwale of the boat and hang their feet over the edge, but younger ones must sit on stiff wooden chairs on deck with the adults, though in fact they spent most of their time trying vainly to join their older brothers and sisters, restrained by a never-relinquished maternal hold on skirts or waistband.

After what seemed miles, but which later proved to be about six city blocks, we came to the lock. The gates were closed behind us. Mr. Peeny stood still, the mules nibbled at the grass, and the water rose between the narrow walls. Then the upper gates were opened and we proceeded, onward and upward.

And then the trip home in the gloaming, while everyone sang. "Well, it was a beautiful day, Mr. Prue," says Uncle Ed. "See you next year." And Mrs. Peeny, who was the boat's cook, says she is glad it was a nice day, too. But Mr. Peeny doesn't say a word; just ties up the boat.

Yes, I should vote for a restored canal, with canal boats. And I should like to have the National Park Service invite me for a ride.

H. D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

For Those Who Read

By Frank L. Perrin

IT MAY be that one who has for years had some part in the production of newspapers and magazines designed for general circulation can qualify in some degree as an expert witness if it is sought, impartially, to analyze or determine the common rights of readers and those who serve them. It is important that in the consideration of debatable questions or issues those who sit in judgment, in the capacity of jurors or arbitrators, as well as those called and who successfully qualify as witnesses, should, as a prerequisite, divest themselves of prejudice. Only thus is a reasonable and fair starting point established.

Assuming the stage to be properly set and all jurisdictional questions settled, it may be sought to establish, if possible, the reasonable and just rights of the reader who subscribes for, supports and reads regularly the publications produced and offered. It may be agreed, as a basis of discussion, that there should be no conflict of rights affecting either reader or publisher. Those persons who, in the open market and with abundant opportunity to appraise and judge, purchase an automobile, a radio-receiving set, or any of the hundreds of desirable things offered, are quite inclined to regard as highly desirable and satisfactory the things they finally choose. In earlier days those who owned and enjoyed horses usually regarded their own as the very best horse of all horses. Today the possessor of an automobile or a radio set volunteers as the champion and defender of his own deliberate judgment and perspicacity.

But just as the automobile owner would vigorously object if a brewer or distiller, or a tavern-keeper were to cover his car with painted banners or signs advertising intoxicating liquors, and just as the listener objects to the frequent and irritating radio programs advertising such products, the patient newspaper and magazine reader silently resents the blatant displays of such advertising in publications otherwise acceptable.

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Not so many years ago, and well within the memory of a great number of the people of today, a campaign of reader protest was waged against the appearance in newspapers and magazines of the advertisements exploiting the proclaimed virtues of so-called patent medicines. It was insisted by aroused and awakened people generally that these suggestive and cleverly designed advertisements induced and encouraged the appearance of the very maladies they offered but failed to cure. So courageous and determined were the people that editors and publishers generally yielded to the demand, with the result that the more reputable newspapers finally banned and banished the objectionable material. It is probable that most publishers discovered that the profits from such business were more than offset by the losses in circulation and sales.

It would be interesting, if one were able to analyze the sales philosophy of the patent-medicine advertisers and salespeople and that of the distillers, brewers and jobbers, to discover their actual motive. Probably those in both the classes would admit that their sales appeal is not to confirmed users or buyers of their product. The addict buys the product with which he is familiar. The appeal, naturally and logically, is to those whom it is sought to induce to buy and use the commodity offered. The object is not to render a service, but to induce indulgence by those who are persuaded that they can find health or happiness along unfamiliar or dangerous ways.

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The newspaper reader who consistently and continuously contributes to the financial success of this alliance among publishers on the one hand and the dispensers of objectionable products on the other, aids, particularly at this time, in spreading the propaganda of the brewers and distillers who seek to induce those unaware of danger to become users and addicts. And general advertisers likewise, those who offer food, clothing, furniture, and automobiles, while perhaps momentarily benefiting because of aroused sales interest, actually abet a conspiracy against their own interests. The increased sale of beer and liquor inevitably results in decreased sales of food and clothing in the homes.

But the rights of the reader are paramount. Because of this the men and women, fathers and mothers of the land, have the power to impose a moral and effective censorship which will banish from the home the specious and selfish appeals of society's acquisitive enemies. Editors and publishers would, necessarily, be alertly responsive.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Internationality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Couldn't we encourage the writing of an international hymn or anthem? The thought of such international unity is satisfying, and singing of it will help bring it into being, just as theory and ideal precede practical realization. It is in the air and is inevitable.

Cincinnati, Ohio. D. C. PENDERY

The Wide Horizon

Federation—Key to Czechoslovak

By J. E. Williams

KARLSBAD

THE annual Congress of the Sudeten German Party is over but the decisions announced there have echoed throughout Europe, because they affect not only the relations within Czechoslovakia, but also those between that state and the Third Reich, and, incidentally, the whole continent. After this congress it should be clear to the whole world that relations between the Third Reich and Czechoslovakia are governed by two facts—Germany's idea of what Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and its position in central Europe should be, and by the problem of the Sudeten Germans.

To some readers it might appear as if these two points should be reversed. But the story of Germany's relations to Poland and Italy, despite the treatment of Germans in the Corridor, Upper Silesia, and South Tirol, justify the opinion that it is Czechoslovakia's adherence to its French and Russian military pacts and its democratic system which are the primary concerns of the Third Reich. Evidence of the increasing dependence of the Sudeten German Party upon Berlin and of its being the spokesman of National Socialist ideas were also supplied at the recent congress. In fact, it was the Third Reich's demands which came first in Konrad Henlein's speech.

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Anyone who has followed the evolution of the Henleinite viewpoint during the past four years must have noticed how it has become much more radical with the increased military strength of the Third Reich and especially since the occupation of Austria. The Sudeten German Party's early outstanding success was obtained in the 1935 election. During the campaign which preceded it, Herr Henlein, in his Böhmisch Leipa speech clearly defined and rejected National Socialism. "Just as Fascism and National Socialism emphasize their peculiar origin, so must we, Sudeten Germans, always manifest the peculiarities of our social and political endeavors for renewal despite our general pan-German cultural union. . . . One thing I must, however, emphasize. We shall never renounce liberality—the unconditional respect of personal rights as the basic attitude in determining the relations between human beings in general and the relations between citizens and government. . . ."

This is in contrast to Herr Henlein's recent words: "Despite the political boundaries of the state, we, as part of the German nation, cannot withdraw from a Weltanschauung which is today joyfully confessed by all Germans the world over. . . . We confess the principles of National Socialism. They inspire our thoughts and actions. We shall, within the framework of the law, fashion our lives according to them."

Hence, to the complication of the racial problem has now been added that of ideology, of finding a durable compromise between democracy and National Socialism within the same state.

The problem of the Sudeten Germans had long ago ceased to be one of minority rights and became a struggle for equality of status as between Czechs and Germans in Czechoslovakia. The Czechs themselves are willing to admit that they have made mistakes in their treatment of the Germans, but that "the Czechs have done nothing to win us over to the idea of this state" is an exaggeration, to say the least, in view of the increased concessions which have been granted from year to year. Statistics as to the number of German schools, financial aid for cultural and economic purposes in the Sudeten German areas confirm this opinion. Depreciation of what the Czechs have done certainly does not help the Sudeten German cause in the eyes of the unbiased observer. Equality of status for the German and Czech languages, the appointment of German officials and self-government for the German districts are some of the recent Henlein demands which the Czechoslovak Government appears willing to concede. But there are other demands which are both vague in their present form and incompatible with the democratic basis of this state.

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What, for example, does the recognition of the Sudeten Germans as a "legal personality" mean? Furthermore, much has been made of the fact that the German-speaking areas form a solid mass around the frontier, yet anyone who cares to make his own inquiries knows not only how complicated the racial divisions are but also that the genealogical trees of many Sudeten Germans (including some of the party leaders) show many Slav graftings! It should not be forgotten that the Sudeten German Party is still not identical with all the Sudeten Germans, even though propaganda may suggest to many abroad that it is.

But, whatever the future, whether Czechoslovakia's boundaries be changed or not, whether it is compelled to orientate itself away from Russia and the western democracies and toward Germany, the basic problem, that of the nationalities here, will not thus be settled. A racial chauvinism, from whichever side, has failed before. It will fail again. The program of federation which, if adopted in time, might have saved the prewar Austria-Hungary, is still the solution. But that requires much patience and time and a period of uninterrupted peace in which to work itself out.